

141^a

CROSS-REFERENCE.

Subject:— Otto KATZ

20.10.34 Int. letter from Lord Marley, Haslemere, to Otto KATZ,
10 Rue de Dpmbasle, Paris.

Mention of arrangements for proposed Saar Defence
Committee in this country; of complaint about the
Sports ground in Saarbrücken; also criticism of a
copy of Jugend (Freie Jugend) sent to MARLEY by
W.M. (MUNZENBERG)

Original in..... S.F. 427/1 Vol.4 146bdated..... as above

M.R.P.H.
5.11.34.

S. Form 81

28076.

1405

G.P.O.

16th.Oct./34.

PP 41664

Sm 10/10

Capt.Liddell

With reference to your check on
Otto Katz it appears that the address,

c/o Edition Carrefour.,

83 Boulevard Montparrasse Paris.

is being used for occasional correspondence,
and in the circumstances we have added the
address to the check.

J. Mathison.

39. Hols

2 HZ. G. L.

17 ho

Photostat filed in:—

List 169 (101) WESEMANN (12a)

140B

From Hans WESEMANN,
6, Milton Park,
Highgate, N.6.

To Mr. Otto KATZ, *Recorded 16/4/59*
c/o Edition Carrefour, 83 Boul.
Montparnasse.
Paris.

Date of letter 15.10 34.

Summary of Contents

Regrets he had no time to call on KATZ when he was in Paris last.

Writer has been in London since January, and is working with a whole lot of English papers, particularly with the Left Wing and Labour Organisations. Has good connections with the pacifist and humanitarian associations, There are good journalistic and literary openings once collaboration is established.

Asks KATZ to say in what form he would like to collaborate. Writer can dispose of articles, information, reviews etc, in a number of papers or vice versa could supply KATZ with English material.

See Minute ()

Initials. EPR.
(date) 16.11.34

140A
508

Route GOVT.

Serial No. 1050.

No. of words 10.

Copied by
3.10.34.

From OTTO KATZ AMSTERDAM.

To CUMBEROTEL EDGE LONDON.

Date 2.9.34.

*Presumably intended
for 29.9.34.
pencil*

No.

i.e. 30.9.34

RESERVE DOUBLE BEDROOM SUNDAY EVENING.

OTTO KATZ.

Join Katz.

P.F. 41664.

139A

CROSS-REFERENCE.Subject:— KATZ, Otto.

24.9.34.

Mentioned in intercepted letter from Ellen GOTTSCHALK to Michael DAVIDSON as having sent the complete MSS., long before the other one reached DAVIDSON.

(Int. letter Number C281K., dated 18.9.34.)

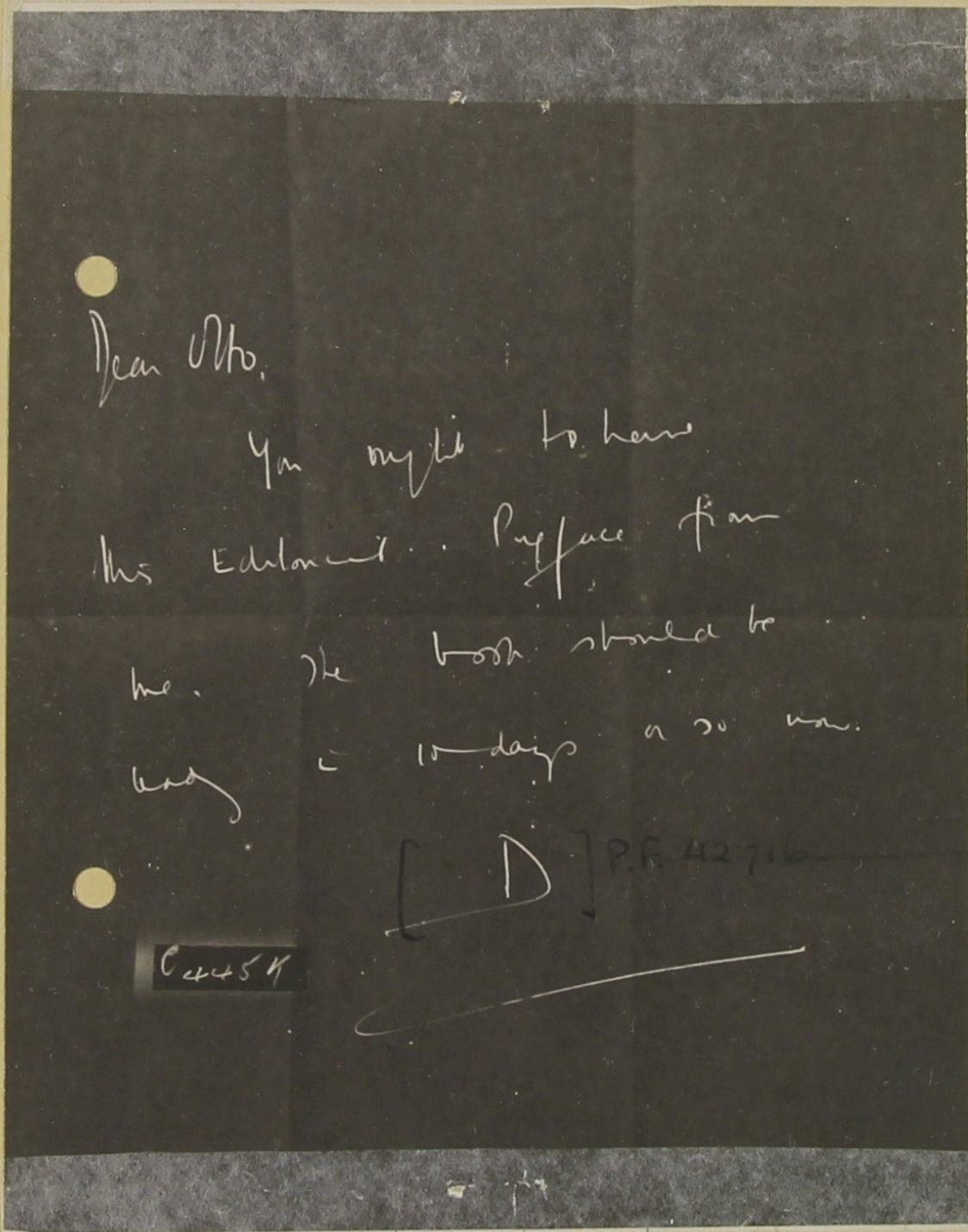
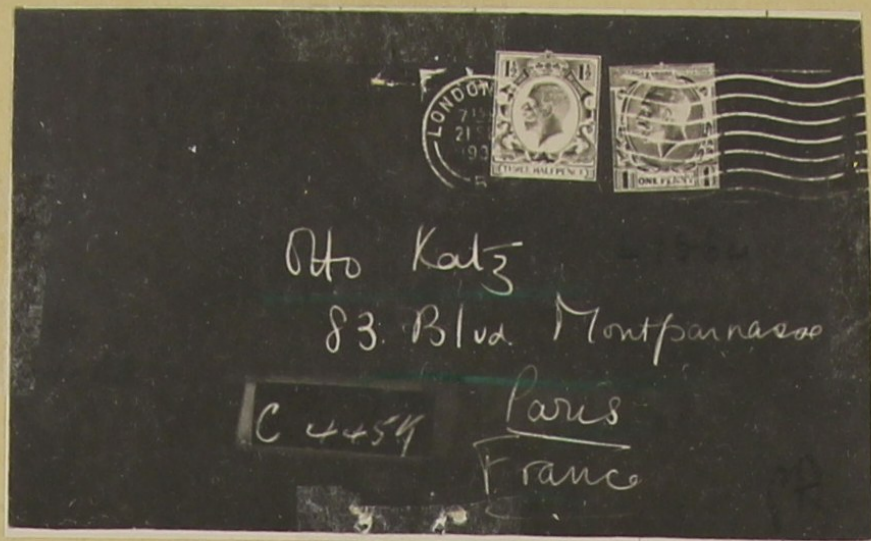
NOTE.

On 3rd October, 1934. an Any Name H.O.W. including name of Ellen GOTTSCHALK was placed on addresses, Albury, Much Hadham, Herts, and 13, Manson Place, Queens Gate, London, S.W. 7. and the following information resulted:- namely, that Otto KATZ appears to be in touch with Ellen GOTTSCHALK.

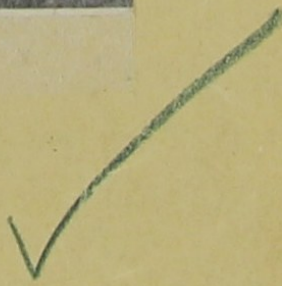
Original in.....P.F. 43225, GOTTSCHALK.....dated.....13a. 19a.

P.K. 4.10.34.

138a



a FABIAN.
to Dorothy
Wootton



138a

EDITORIAL PREFACE.

all
 "We have heard rumours that Germany was going to rearm, but know nothing definite", said Mr. Doeds, Vice President of the United Aircraft Export Co. to the U.S.A. Senate Special Investigation Committee whose revelations have focussed public opinion on the co-operation of Governments and armament manufacturers in preparing the next war.

Hitler Rearms, for the first time, gives documentary and statistical evidence of the progress which has been made in Germany's rearmament under the Nazi regime. The evidence has been collected from people working inside Germany's arms and munition factories, from members of the S.A. and the S.S., from writers and teachers, and from a careful survey of the Nazi press. Every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of all reports and quotations which represent only a selection of the enormous amount of material which ^{is in my possession} ~~was at our disposal~~. This material was often collected under conditions involving the greatest personal risk, by a large number of investigators, and a complete translation was made in several languages for simultaneous publication of HITLER REARMS in many different countries.

Both the mass of data collected and the effort to keep the translation as near as possible to the German text have presented many problems in editing HITLER REARMS. Never-

CHHS K

- 3 -

theless, we believe that this book will provide irrefutable evidence not only of Germany's comprehensive rearmament but of the military significance of the Hitler dictatorship.

Further, the ^{decided} evidence given of the militarisation of the educational system, and indeed of the whole nation, shows for the first time the military significance of fascism.

CHHS K

41864.

137B

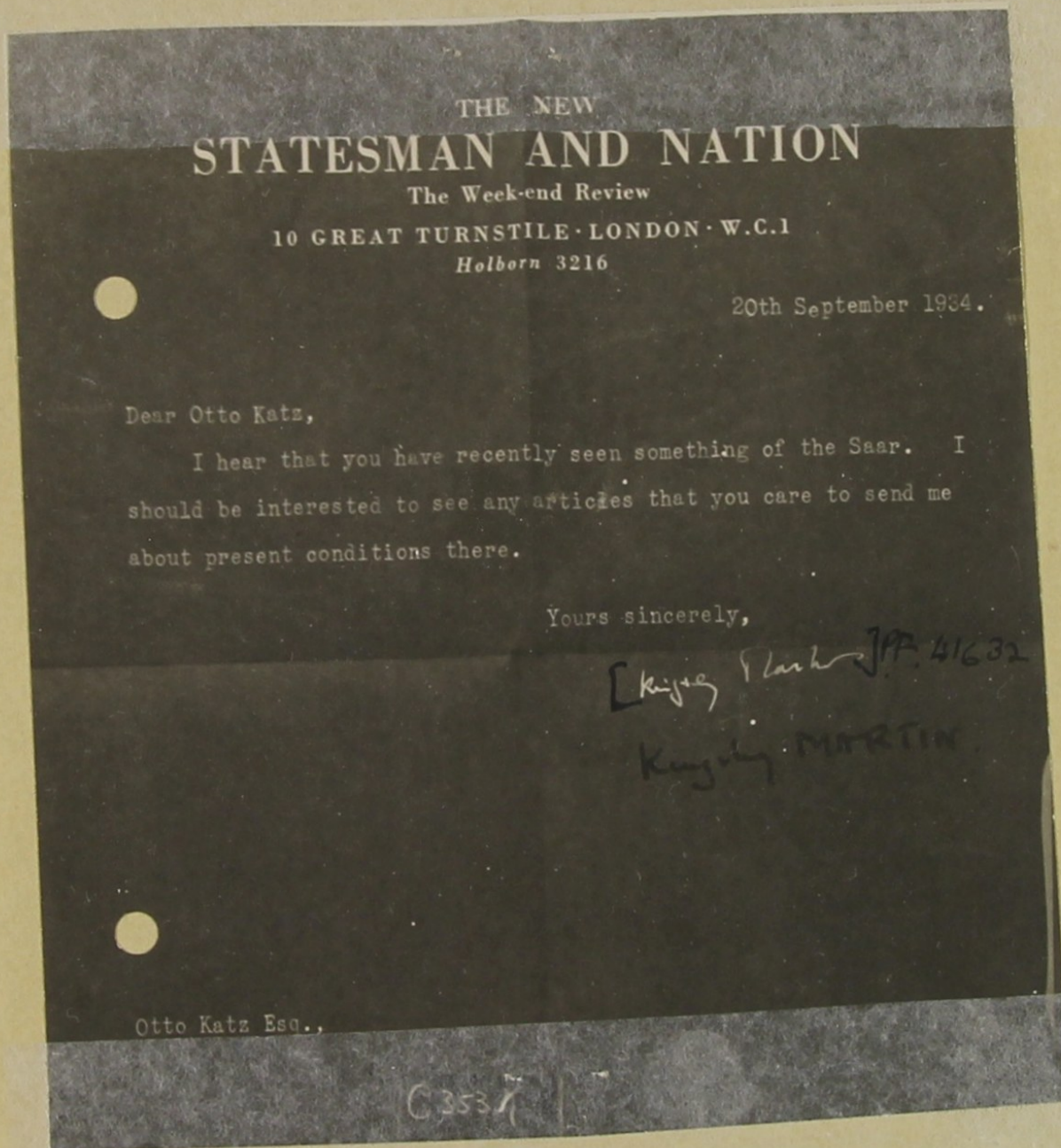
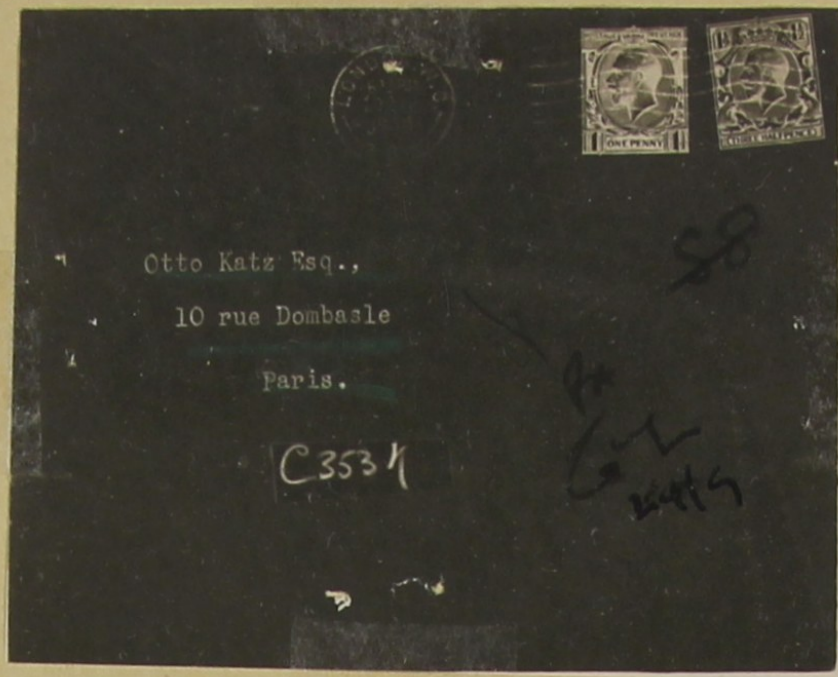
CROSS-REFERENCE.

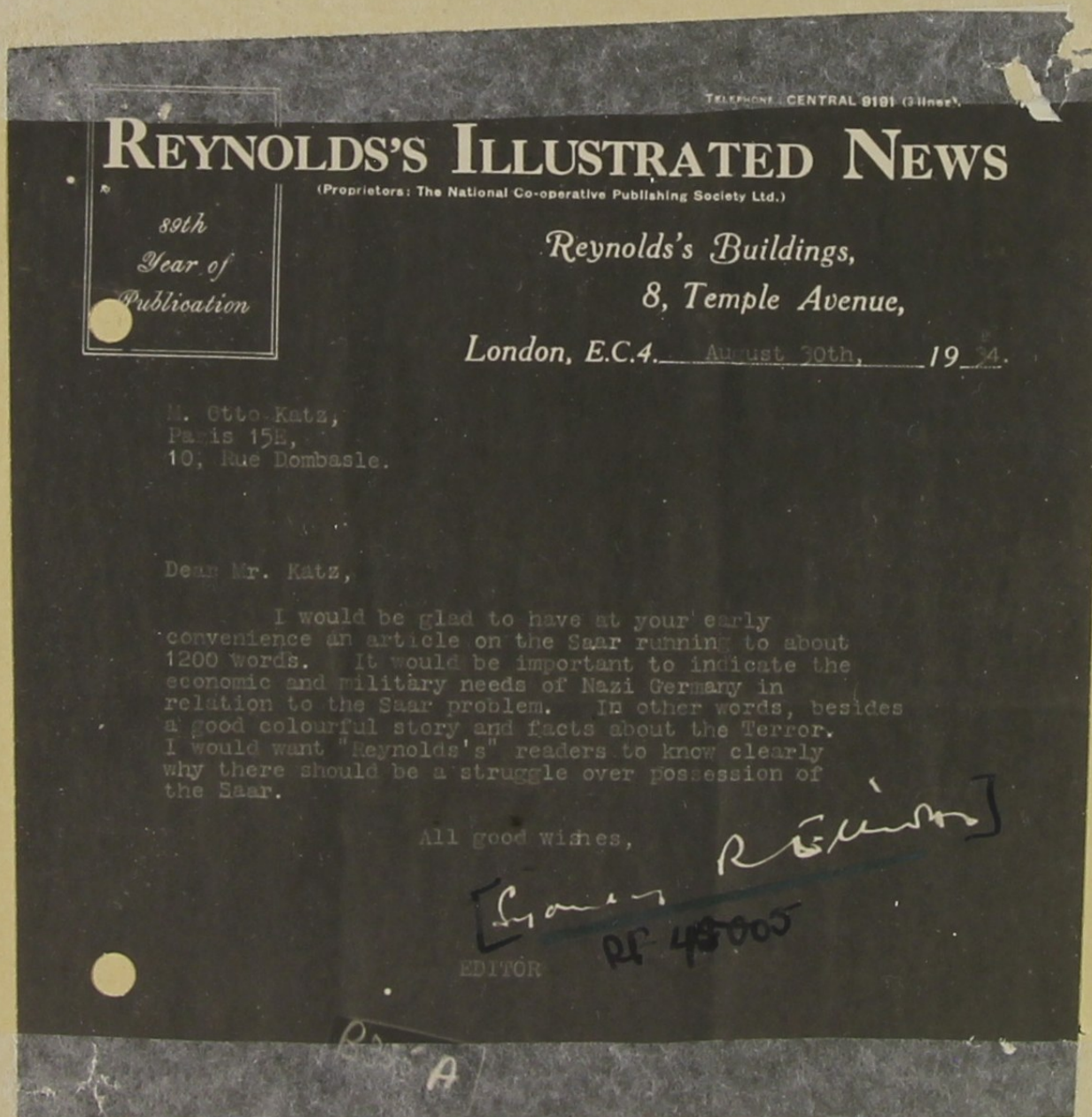
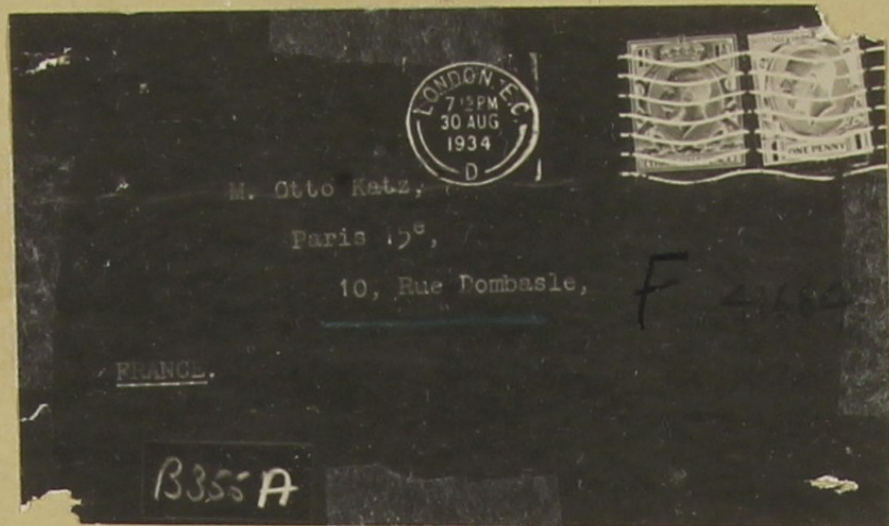
Subject:— KATZ.

20.9.34. Intercepted letter from Michael Davidson to Ellen Gottschalk, re the publication of UHSE'S book. Davidson is very annoyed because KATZ took the book to Wishart's when it had already been offered to Lane's.

Original in..... P.F. 43225 GOTTSCHALK+. 11b.
dated.....

137a





135a

Otto

B182MX



Placard No. 18,

22 Rue St. Augustin,

Paris. 2.

France.

B182M

Dear Otto,

Many thanks for your letter and suggestions for the work of our committee. There was a small meeting of the comrades affected by the Labour Party decision on Friday and they agreed to the line of the letters as we had discussed with Harry previously. They are meeting again today to agree XXX to the final document.

We then intend to print the memorandum over their signatures for distribution to all the delegates to the Labour Party conference, to Divisional Labour Parties, individual etc. in order to win support not only to the protest to the L. P. but also to consolidate support for the future work of the committee.

I agree to the line of your suggestions for our conference. We will work them out in detail later.

There had been a falling off in our income very considerably during the last four months. We have sent out a special emergency appeal and already we see some improvement. I am having the accounts carefully checked by our accountant and hope to be in the position in a short time to make a remittance to the International Committee.

I have informed Willi in a separate letter that I can come over to Paris either on the 8th or 9th of Sept, XXXI returning on the 10th or I can come on the 13th or 14th. Please see that I am informed of which date you prefer.

We are arranging a big meeting in Bradford in Sept. and J.B. Priestley, the famous writer has agreed to speak. Bradford is his native town and it is very important to have won his support.

Ernest is very well again and working fine. I am very optimistic for the future but there is so much work to do to make up for this lost time.

Best wishes to Elsa.

Ken is still away in the country. He starts his new career at the high school soon.

Yours,

[Leah]

Excuse typing
Ray my typist has
a baby and is taking

B182MX

134

M. Otto Katz,
10, Rue Dombasle,
Paris, X.V.
France.



21st
? Aug.

A829B

18, GUILFORD STREET,
RUSSELL SQUARE,
W.C.1

PHONE:
HOLBORN 9674.

Tuesday.

Dear Otto,

I was not able to get Ivor on the telephone although I phoned him several times, until after he had spoken to you. I strongly urged all the points that you had raised, but I am afraid without making much impression. A nyw ay he said that he had fixed it all up with you, and that everything would now be all right. I have also been in the phone with Dorothy who was very nice about everything and seems quite happy about the book. She also said that Ivor had fixed up with you, so that I take it that this is all right.

P.F

42074

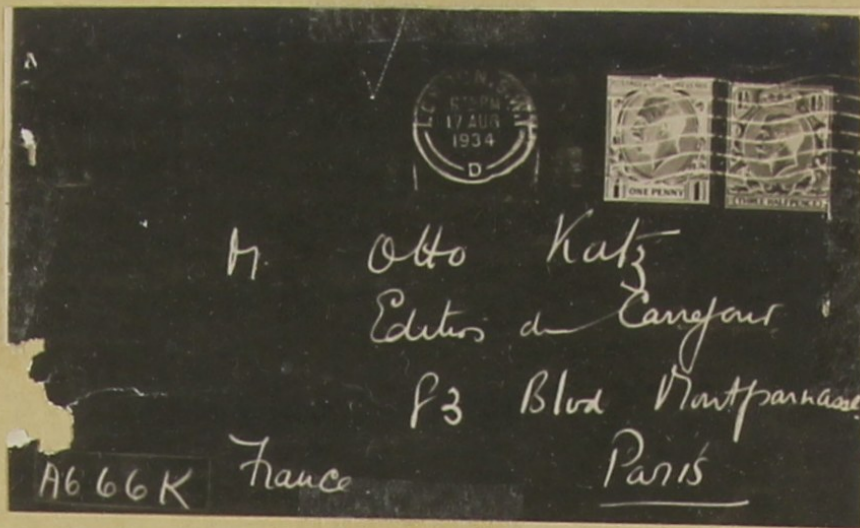
I had a long talk with Isabel yesterday, and we drafted a special S.O.S. appeal for money, as Isabel says there is none at the moment, even for current needs. However this will bring in something, and we will send it on as soon as we get some in. Then we are arranging for the big appeal. Isabel says that Sept 23 is absolutely impossible for our conference as it is the week-end of the big effort of the London Trades Council against Fascism, and we must be in at that. I had not my diary with me in Paris and so had forgotten that arrangement. But she will be writing to W. about that.

We may be able to get some support from very useful quarters against the E.C. I will write you as soon as anything is known. I have had to come to the country where I am writing this, as my sister is very ill. But I am hoping to get her transferred to town for good after this week, and so shall not have the responsibility of this country house, which will leave me free for the work we discussed.

Love to Ilse,

Yours,

A829B

134^x

• Jean Otto.

Here is the final
 of all drafts! It is
 agreed on by Lis Tavel.

It's very vague for English
 leaders anyhow and I see no
 reason why it shouldn't do
 for this. Let me know.

Yours
 J. Tavel

A666K

PF 42716 FABIAN

→
 No! this is from
 Dorothy Woodman

134^x

INTRODUCTION
by THE EARL OF LISTOWEL

This is the first volume of a series which aims at enlightening the general public in respect of the increasing degree of armed preparation for war in the leading nations of the world during the post-war period. *HITLER REARMS* has been written to inform the general public of the imminence of the European war menace, and to indicate the special part played therein by Germany.

It is generally recognised today that the Reich has already increased her armed forces and her weapons of destruction beyond the strict and narrow limits set by the Treaty of Versailles. *HITLER REARMS* attempts to assess the accuracy of this opinion by revealing the concrete facts on which it is based. The material evidence which it contains furnishing the first complete picture of the extent to which Germany has rearmed, has been assembled with the utmost possible care and its conclusions will naturally be of great interest to the peace-loving European.

It must, in any case, throw a beam of light on the increasing darkness and turbulence of the waters through which Western civilisation is bravely but desperately ploughing its way, and thereby help materially those who, being fully aware of the imminence of the hideous peril now growing in time's womb, strive continuously to avert a catastrophe in which the vessel with all its crew of statesmen, its defenceless passengers of both sexes, and its precious cargo of hard-won culture, would suddenly perish

A666K

- 3 -

But instead of disarmament by the mutual agreement of all nations, and instead of that preparation for lasting peace for which millions died in the Great War, we see everywhere a frantic accumulation of weapons of destruction that, unless it can be stopped in time, must end in the suicide of civilisation.

^{facts}
The ~~rearmament~~/set out in HITLER REARMS are an indication of the imminence of this catastrophe. Knowledge of them is essential if it is to be averted.

A666K

- 2 -

in the typhoon of another, and an infinitely more calamitous, European war.

Recent events in Austria have shown the precariousness of the European equilibrium in so far as it depends on a Government that does not hesitate to use violence and brute force in pursuit of its fundamental aims, and emphasises the dangers of Fascist rearmament and Foreign policy. This state of affairs renders this book peculiarly timely.

When we enquire into the causes that have brought Germany to the point of attempting to resume a place among the most heavily armed powers, we find that others must share the responsibility for this growing menace to peace. For she, in common with her vanquished allies, has been subject to the provisions of a treaty dictated by revenge rather than reason, whose enforcement has entailed the utter abasement of her national pride, the cruel impoverishment of her people, and a rankling sense of injustice that has vented itself in an orgy of exasperated chauvinism at home and in a fierce hatred of the oppressors abroad. Not from the brutal intervention of punitive forces, which could only rivet the fetters of an unjust peace, but from a cool and reasonable re-consideration of the original treaty on the part of all its signatories - such as is expressly provided for by Article 19 of the Covenant of the League - can we hope to remove that bitter sense of injustice which is at least partly responsible for the replenishment of national armouries among those who were publicly humiliated at the end of the war.

A666K

S.I. Form 0.6.

EXTRACT.

Relating to KATZ, Otto

Extracted from... P.F. 42136 WILKINSON No... (8a)Author of original... G.P.O. Place and date of origin... 14.8.34.Extract made by... D.W.H. on (date) 3.9.34.

Copies sent to.....

From ELLEN.

18 Guildford Street,

Russell Square,

W.C.1.

"Dear Isabel,

Otto was on the phone yesterday saying that W/M. was back in Paris and wished to see me to discuss the situation. I replied that as Dorothy was going on Thursday it would save money if they discussed it with her, and then we talked to her afterwards. Otto has since been on the phone again with an urgent message from W.M. that they very much wish to see me, to discuss the position. I then got on to Ivor and said that I was against spending money on fares, but that he and you thought I ought to go then I would run over for a couple of days next week, as I shall have to have a discussion with Frederick VOIGT, as obviously, if the social democrats ~~xxxxxx~~ are withdrawn from the committee this end, then social democrats can't get money at the other end, and all this will have to be arranged in such a way as to leave things comfortable.

Ivor was of the opinion that I should go, and that we should arrange to have a discussion with Dorothy as soon as she returned. If therefore you are agreeable I will fix up with my office to go over late on Monday.

....."

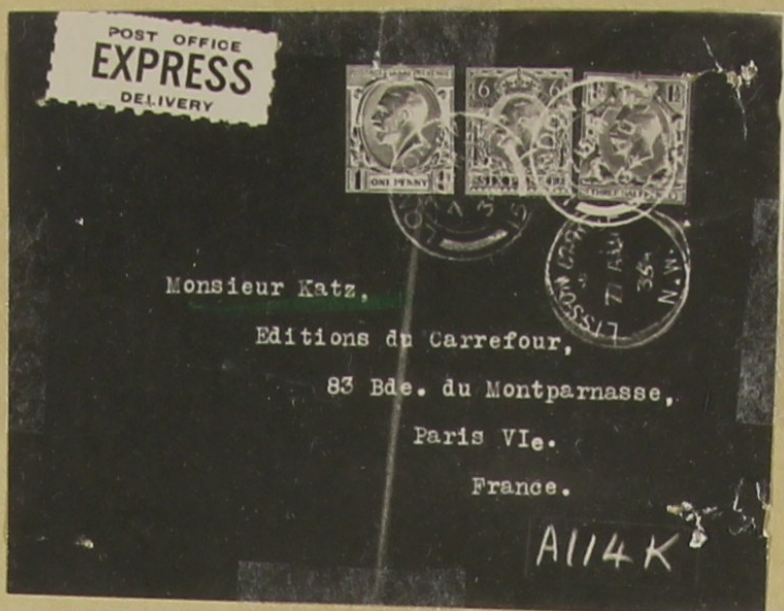
R.3526.

per in OTTO KATZ 133B
return to S.9., please.

Extract from intercepted letter to Mrs Isabel
BROWN from Ellen WILKINSON, dated 14.8.34.
Letter filed at 8a in PF.42136, WILKINSON.

OTTO was on the phone yesterday saying that W.M.
was back in Paris and wished to see me to discuss the
situation. I replied that as Dorothy was going on Thursday
it would save money if they discussed it with her, and then
we talked to her afterwards. Otto has since been on the
phone again with an urgent message from W.M. that they very
much wish to see me to discuss the position.....

133a



British Lion Studios,
Beaconsfield,
7th August, 1934.

Dear Otto,

Enclosed present state of Listowel's preface. The phrases in square brackets he has not yet agreed to but I'm pretty sure he will. I have posted this version to him - it will reach him Thursday - and I will expect confirmation by wire from him Thursday or Friday that he approves.

I will then advise you immediately.

If there is still anything in this form, as sent you now, which you still cannot accept, warn me by wire urgently because he is not on the telephone, he will not be in London till 15th, and it will be the devil's job arranging matters quickly.

The English version may have to add to this the bottom paragraph on his old p.2 and the subsequent pages, but I think I can talk him out of it. He has O.K.d all the translations being shorter.

Yours,

[J.M.]

A114 K

ated at the end of the war.

It is high time for the ex-Allies to recognize the claim to "Gleichberechtigung" in practice as well as in principle; to abandon their attempted monopoly of armed force, of self-determination for national groups, of mandatory authority among backward peoples, and of perfect innocence in regard to the world disaster of 1914 - 1918, just as, yielding to the pressure of events, they have already abandoned the full pound of flesh they wished to exact on account of reparations. ("Gleichberechtigung" is a part of that elementary international justice without which it is impossible for nations to live together in harmony. That this "Gleichberechtigung" should take the form of an honest and genuine disarmament by all countries to the level envisaged by the peace treaties, and not of a tacit sanction to a covert re-armament by both vanquished and victors to a level above that which preceded the 1914 holocaust, goes without saying. The dangers of the latter course, together with the extent to which it has already proceeded hidden from the friends of peace, it is the purpose of this series to unveil.)

A114 K

Introduction (Short Version)

This is the first volume of a series which aims at enlightening the general public in respect to the activities of private armament firms, at the instigation of governments, in the leading nations of the world during the post-war period. Germany has been chosen as a starting-point, (not because her armament is necessarily more sinister or more fraught with danger for humanity than that of other countries,) but on account of the European notoriety she has acquired since the inception of the Nazi regime. It is generally recognised today that the Reich has begun to increase her armed forces and her weapons of destruction beyond the strict and narrow limits set by the Treaty of Versailles and "TITLE" attempts to assess the accuracy of this opinion by revealing the concrete facts on which it is based; the material evidence which it contains has been assembled with the utmost possible care and its conclusions will naturally be of great interest to the peace-loving European. It must, in any case, throw a beam of light on the increasing darkness and turbulence of the waters through which Western civilization is bravely but desperately ploughing its way, and thereby help materially those who, being fully aware of the imminence of the hideous peril now growing in time's womb, strive continuously to avert a catastrophe in which the vessel with all its crew of statesmen, its defenceless passengers of both sexes, and its precious cargo of hard-won culture would suddenly perish in the typhoon of another, and an infinitely more calamitous, European war.

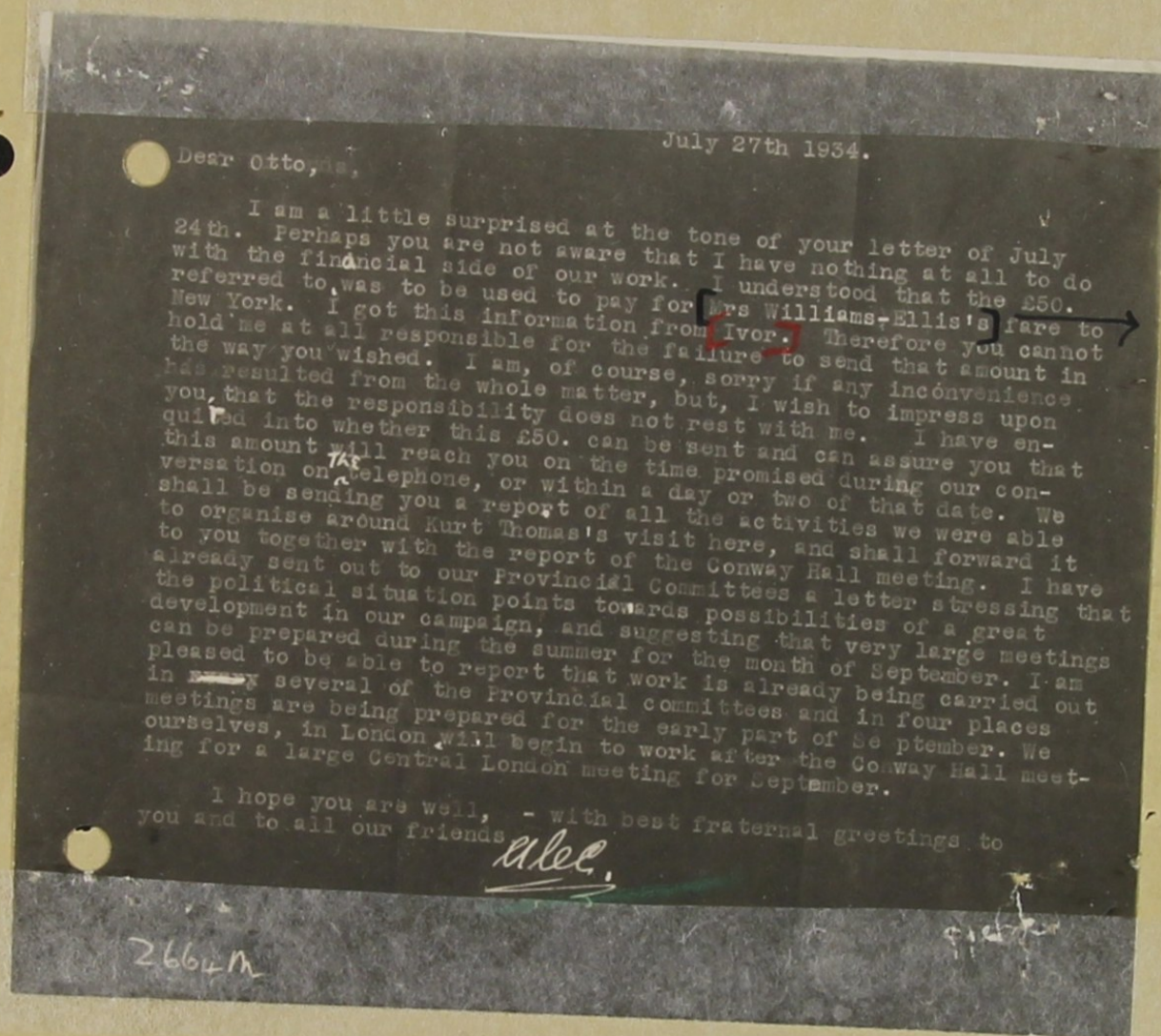
When we enquire into the causes that have brought Germany to the point of (attempting to resume a place among the most heavily armed powers), we find that others must share the responsibility for this growing menace to peace. For she, in common with her vanquished allies, has been subject to the provisions of a treaty dictated by revenge rather than reason, whose enforcement has entailed the utter abasement of her national pride, the cruel impoverishment of her people, and a rankling sense of injustice that has vented itself in an orgy of exasperated chauvinism at home and in a fierce hatred of the oppressors abroad. Not from the brutal intervention of punitive forces, which could only rivet the fetters of an unjust peace, but from a cool and reasonable reconsideration of the original treaty on the part of all its signatories - such as is expressly provided for by Article 19 of the Covenant of the League - can we hope to remove that bitter sense of injustice which is at least partly responsible for the replenishment of national armories among those who were publicly humiliated.

A114 K

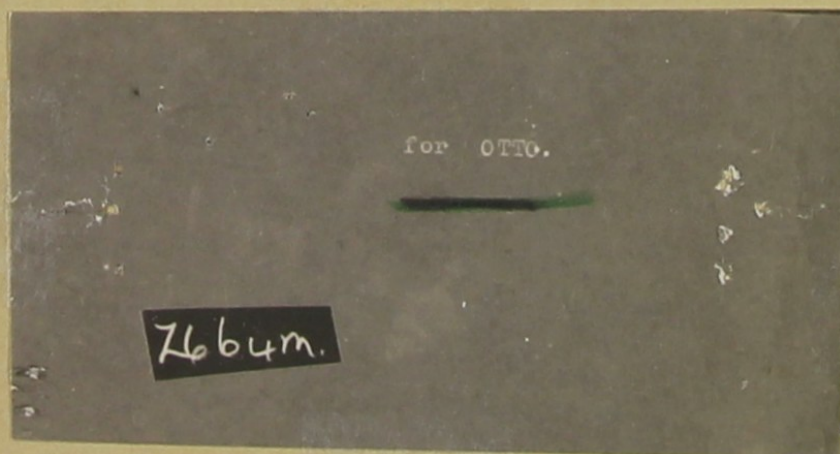
132a



Copied to,
PF. 42110.



PF. 40322



W.H.B.
28/8/34

W.H.B.
28/8/34

Route GOVT. Serial No. 5585 No. of words 25/26. Copied by
28.7.34.

From REYNOLDS NEWS LONDON (Central: 9192)

To OTTO KATZ 10 RUE DOMBASLE PARIS 15.

Date 26.7.34.

No.

PR 41664.

CAN YOU GET THROUGH INFORMATION OF FINANCIAL AND
OTHER RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN NAZIS.

REYNOLDS NEWS LONDON.

File

PR 4/166
SQ

~~DSS. Sec.~~

41. some article

in Reynolds
apparently not in issue
of 27.7.34.

not.

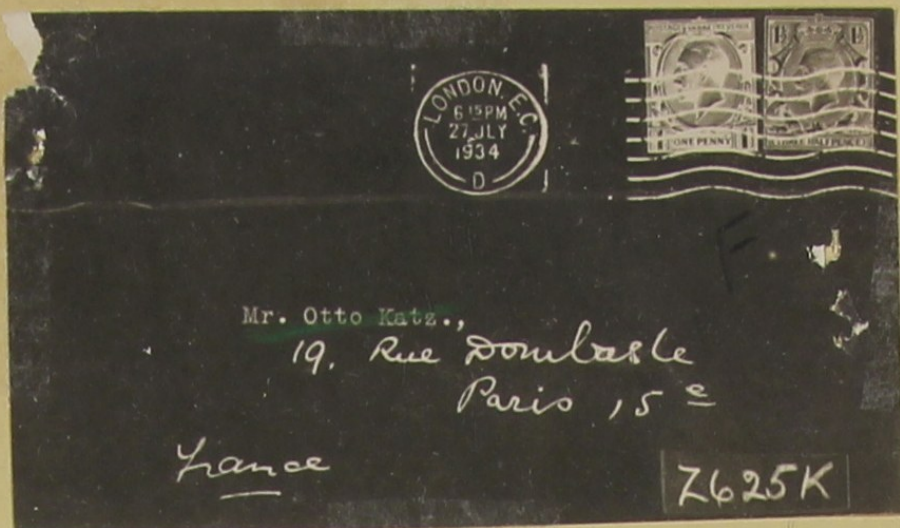
R
28.7.34.

Route GOVT. Serial No. 52014. No. of words 29/28. Copied by 129A
28.7.34.

From ^{PP 44300.} (~~SIDNEY L. BERNSTEIN 36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W.1.~~)
To ~~OTTO KATZ EDITIONS DE GARREFOUR 83 BOULEVARD DE MONTPARNASSE~~
PARIS 6.
Date ~~26.7.34.~~
No. _____

MONEY TELEGRAPHED TOMORROW, FRIDAY, TO BARCLAYS
BANK (FRANCE) LTD., 33 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE,
PARIS.

SIDNEY BERNSTEIN.



REYNOLDS'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS
(LINEAGE A.C.)

To Otto Katz. 8, Temple Avenue,
Paris LONDON, E.C. 4
July 24/1934

DATE.	SUBJECT OF CONTRIBUTION.	PAGE	COL.	LINES	£	s.	d.
July 22	Death Dictator					10/-	

2625K

CONTRIBUTORS
SHOULD NOT FAIL
TO FILL IN THESE
DETAILS

(S.I.) was added.



Route GOVT Serial No. 61020 No. of words Copied by
24.7.34.

From ARTHUR LONDON

To KATZ PARIS 10 RUE DOMBASLE

Date 21.7.34.

No.

space at back 1280

PP 41664.

SS.

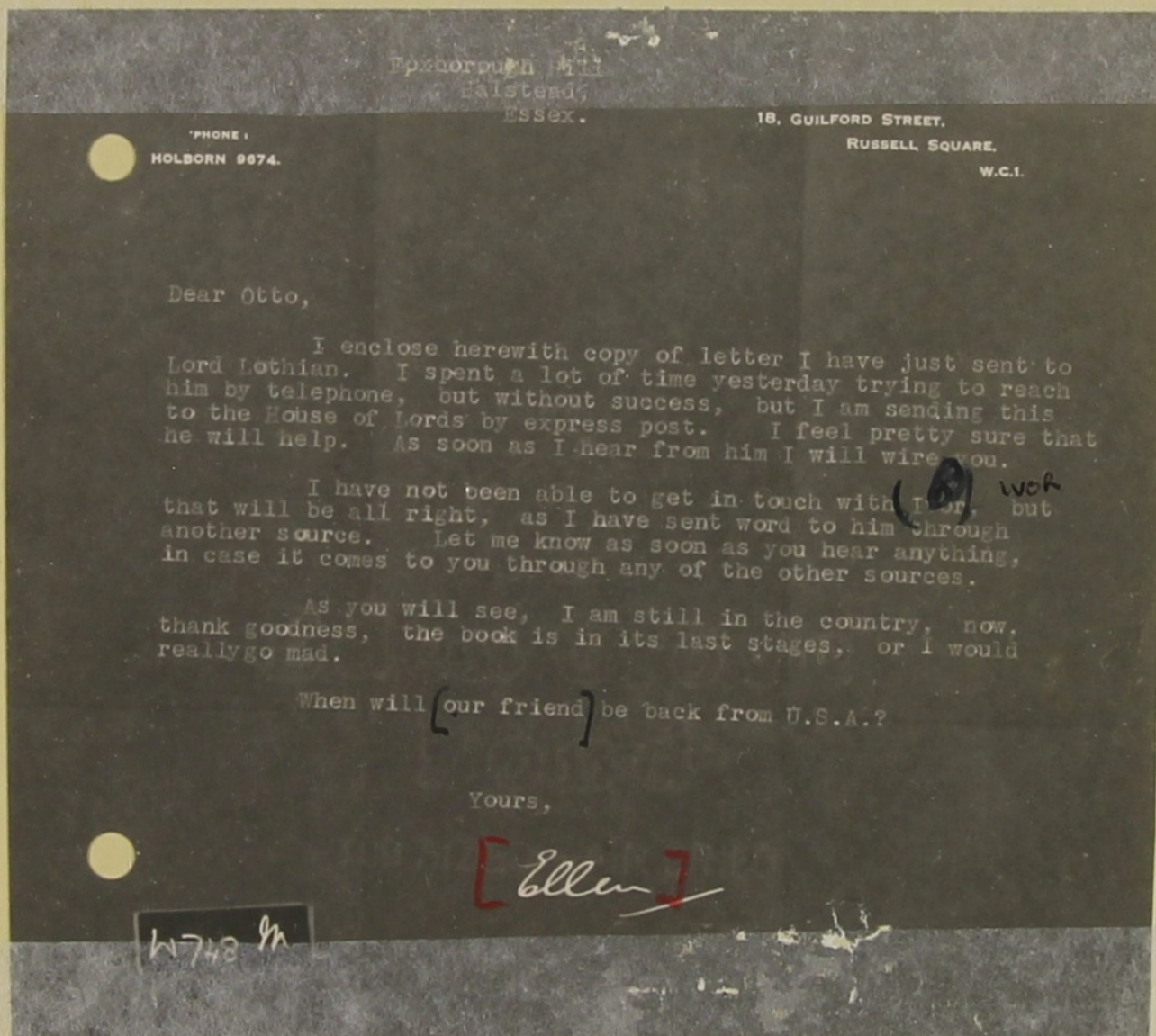
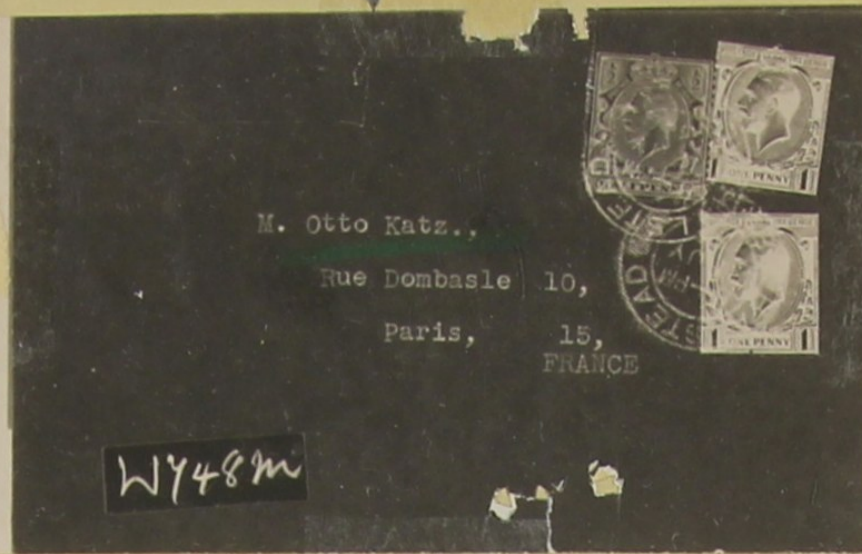
SENDET TELEGRAPHISCH 400 FRANCS

SS.
S10
D. von K...
Sho Arthur is?

GL 20/11

D.B.
Input Mail
do call
PD.
DS 28/7/34

125A



Note.
Permission for this visit was
refused by Home Office (see 255a)

125A

PHONE:
HOLBORN 9674.18, GUILFORD STREET,
RUSSELL SQUARE,
W.C.1.

July 11th.

Dear Lord Lothian,

Will you do me a favour? You remember Otto Katz, whom I brought to see you at the time of the Dimitrov affair? He has now been refused permission to come to England for a few days on business.

The position is really absurd. Katz is now the Managing Director of the Editions Carrefour, which is producing various books on the German situation. They did the Brown Book, and have now contracts with John Lane Ltd., for the publishing in England of several other books...a novel on Germany by Anna Seghers, a novel "Shot while trying to escape", by a young exile, a book on the Saar, and so on.

When Katz has visited England recently on one or two occasions, he has observed most scrupulously all the conditions about "not engaging in propaganda". Actually, no one could be so utterly disinterested in the politics of England than such a man who is devoting every scrap of his energy to the fascist struggle. I really can vouch for him on this, for he realised how important this was, and would not have been so stupid as to give even the appearance of a fault in this respect.

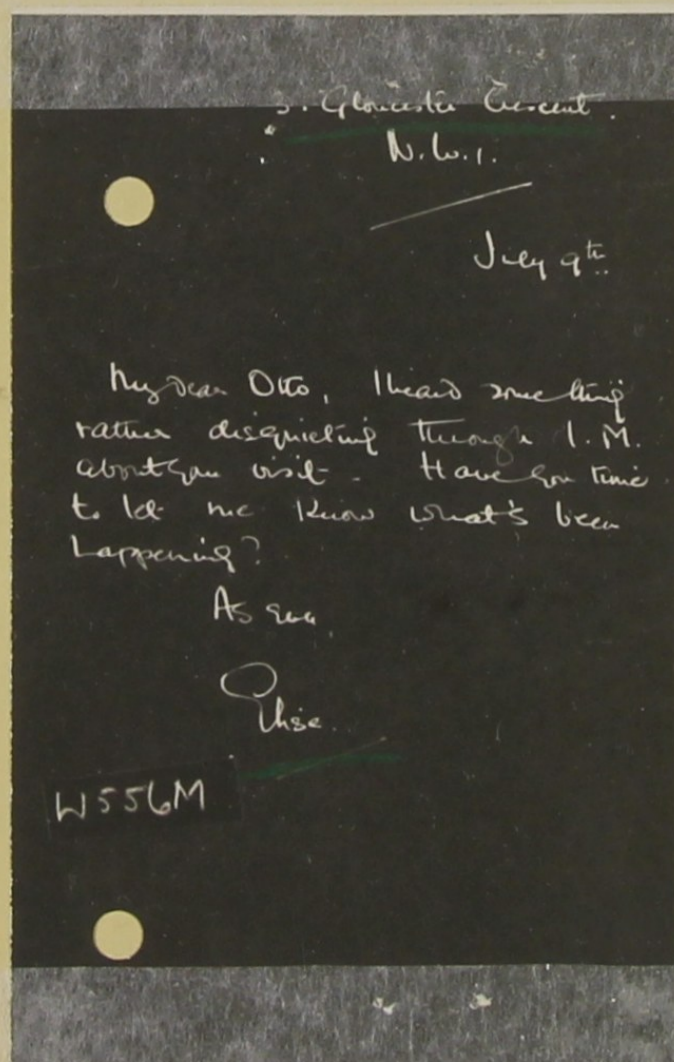
He has recently visited Russia...as Dimitrov is writing one of his series of books. I do not know if this has upset our Home Office, anyway, they have suddenly decided that he cannot come. It is particularly difficult at this moment for all sorts of business details have to be settled, and new work planned, including certain books that are to be produced by English people.

A word from you would make all the difference, for there now seems no possibility of my being believed when I assure H.O. that Katz is really not engaged in any deep scheme for the undermining of the British Constitution. Will you help? I would be so grateful, and I am so sorry to have to worry you. I wouldn't if there was any other way.

Yours sincerely,

W748 m

124^B



1272

Otto Katz,
10 Rue Dombasle,
Paris, XV,
France.



L351K

House of Lords,
London.

5th July 1934

My dear Otto,

Owing to recent political appointments I have not yet been able to get a reply from the Home Secretary about the point I raised; I telephoned yesterday and they promise to let me have a reply as soon as possible. As soon as I hear I will get Ivor to telephone you.

Will you please, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, get me information on the following matter :-

Information as to the character and journalistic reputation in Berlin of Delmer, who was "Daily Express" correspondent at the time of the Reichstag Fire. I understand he was very sympathetic to the Nazis, and went to the Reichstag with Hitler immediately after the burning.

Information as to his movements on the night of the fire, and information or evidence as to any communications he made to his newspaper on the subject of the burning.

Gramophone records were made, beginning with music, and then turning into an account of the Fire. Can you tell me where these records were made, and whether it is possible by any means to get hold of one of the Records.

Am sorry for the delay with regard to the matter referred to above; I will try to get a move on.

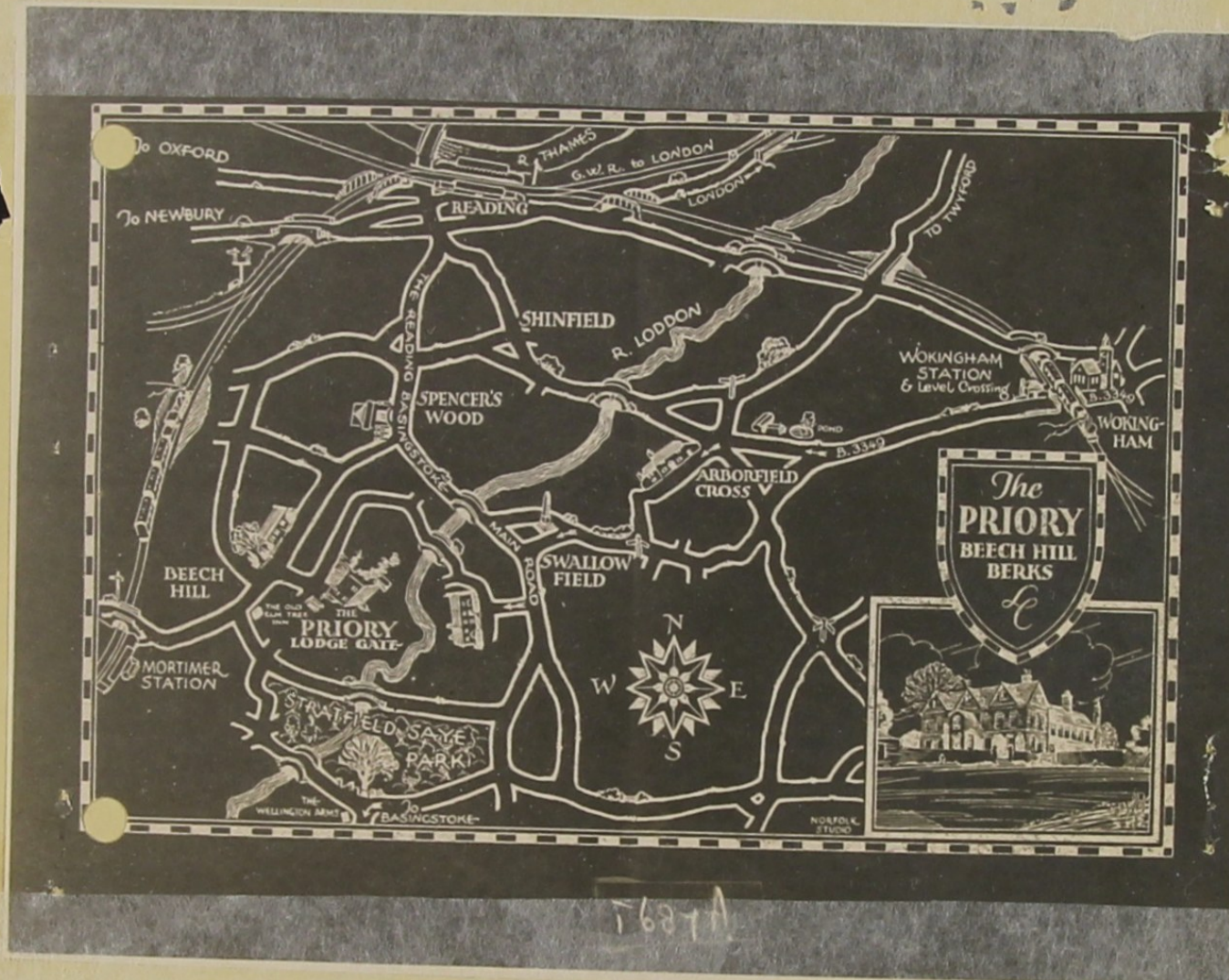
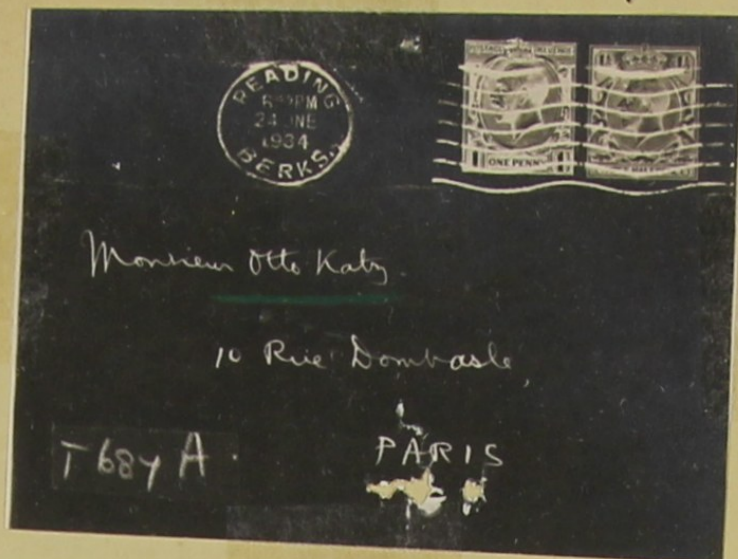
Yours sincerely,

(Lord Marley)

L351K

PFPP
16823.

X referred



TEL. SPENCERS WOOD 40.
STATION, READING.

THE PRIORY,
BEECH HILL,
BERKS.

Famper

22. VI. 34

Dear Otto,

Many thanks for your letter and
enclosure of the 20th.

I hope you will come to see me
this coming week, as I would like
to do something, and there are to the
English mind difficulties about doing
it in the exact way you suggest.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]

T687A

EF 41856

Telephone Nos. 4000 & 4444.

122



Chief Constable's Office.
Devon Constabulary.
Exeter, 26th. June, 1934.

Reference No. _____

SECRET.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter PF.41664/DS8. of the 20th instant, I have to inform you that "The Grange, Buckfast, Devon," is occupied by Mrs Emma Scott, a widow, aged about 70 years.

She is assisted by her daughter, Mrs Mary Ann Hewett, a widow, aged about 50 years.

This was formerly a farm house; for a number of years it has been used as a board residence. Five cows are kept for the occupiers own use.

During the summer months a number of persons are in residence. They are usually persons of independent means and stay there as it is a convenient distance from Buckfast Abbey - 150 yards - where they visit.

The Visitors Book shows that the majority of the visitors come there every year and that some of these are of foreign nationality.

Mrs Scott has been in residence for over 30 years : she is well known and respected in the locality and is connected by marriage with several families of very good repute.

It is possible that the address may have been supplied through one of the many German monks who reside at Buckfast Abbey.

Yours faithfully,

F. R. Butchings

Assistant Chief Constable of Devon.

*add
2/2*

Colonel Sir Vernon Kell, K.B.E., C.B.,
Box No. 500,
Parliament Street, B.O.,
London, S.W.1.

1200

PF.41664/DS8.

20th June 1934.

Dear Major Morris,

An individual who is closely associated with the work of the German Relief Committee, a pseudo-Communist organisation controlled from Paris, has been given the address of "The Grange, Buckfast, Devon", with which he is presumably to communicate.

I should be most grateful if you could let me know the names of the occupants.

Yours sincerely,

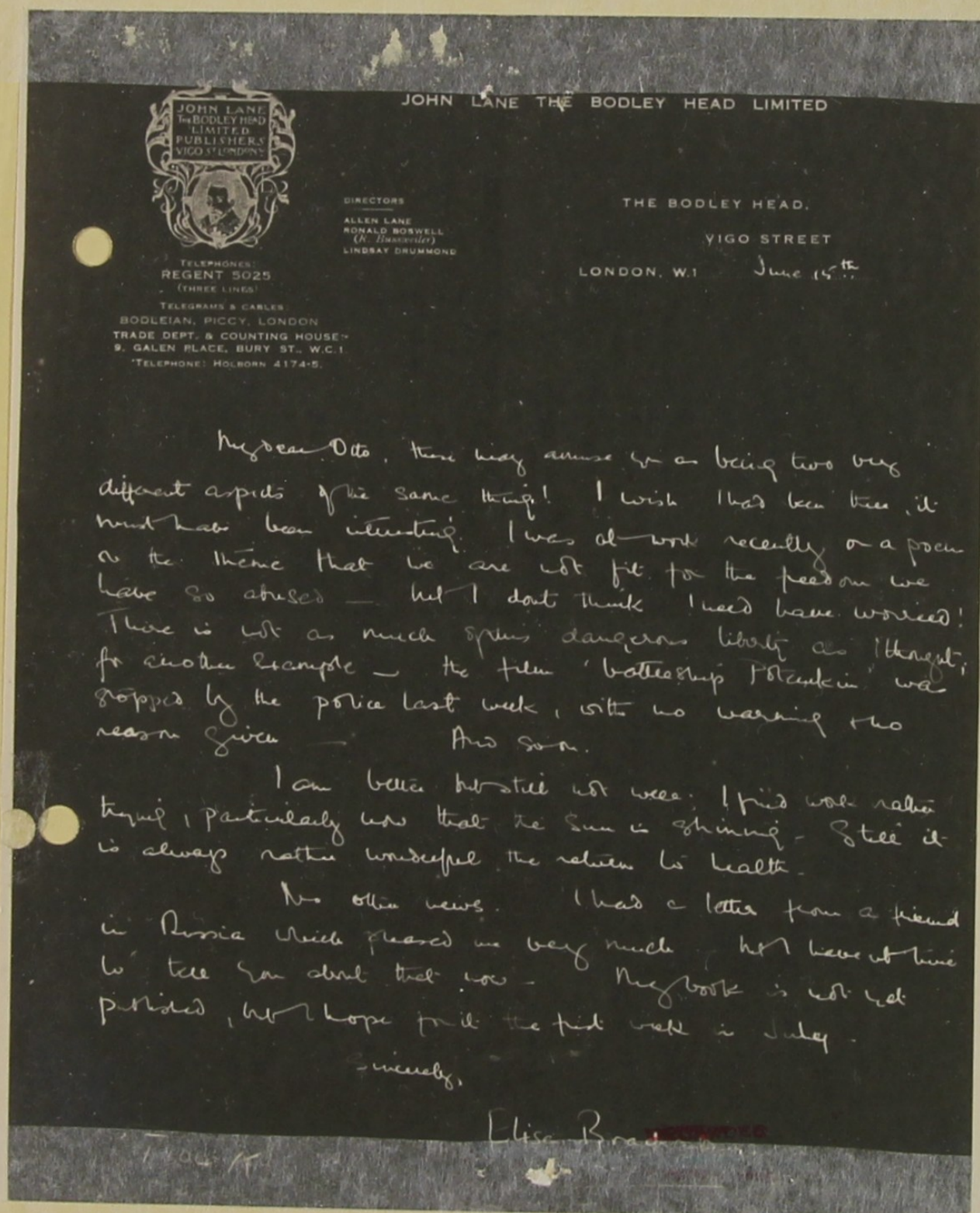
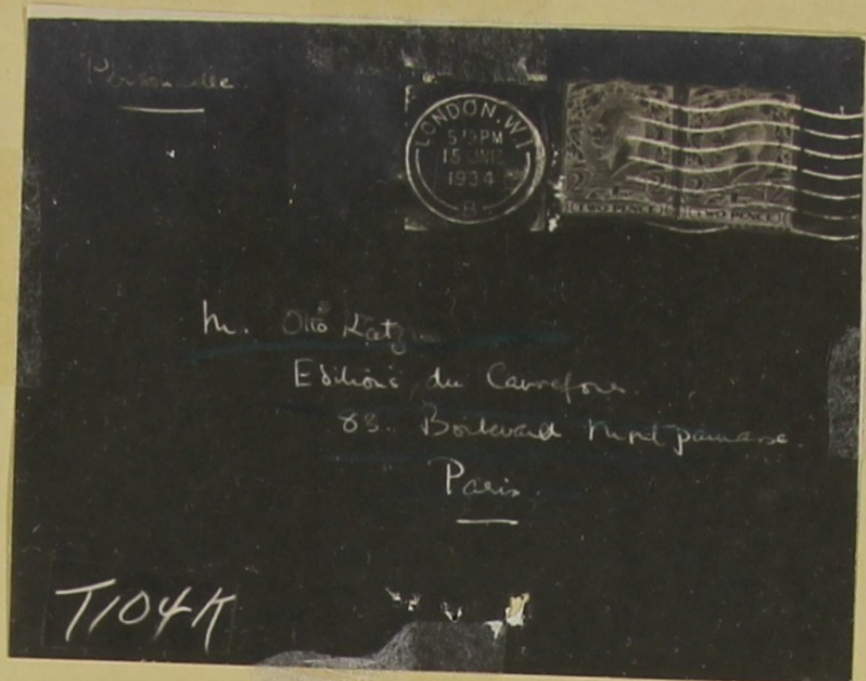
sub

Colonel Sir Vernon Kell.

Major L.H. Morris, M.C., D.L.,
Chief Constable,
County Constabulary,
EXETER.

DW
21/6/34

118c



118c

wounded in both legs. He was court-martialled, tied to a stretcher, propped against a tree and shot, protesting that one day his innocence would be established. His commanding-officer walked excitedly round before the execution, "shouting insults at the motionless man lying on his stretcher," and, when he asked for a chaplain, merely offered him a revolver to blow his brains out. The father of the dead officer has spent twenty years looking for evidence to prove his son's innocence, and the War Courts-Martial Appeal Court is to be asked to reverse the verdict. If the officer's innocence is proved, as seems likely, what an insane irony for the Army authorities first to shoot a man and then to declare him innocent twenty years later. I have sometimes wondered whether it is a more terrible fate for a coward to be shot for real cowardice or for a brave man to be shot for imaginary cowardice. The brave man is probably the happier of the two. But there can be no doubt that it is an insane world that shoots its brave men as cowards, and that the world loses its sanity in time of war even more than in time of peace.

The truth is, human beings will not be sane enough for centuries to come to be trusted with the task of killing each other, or even punishing each other, in hot blood. There is only a small minority of the sane who remain sane in all circumstances. If wars could be fought and directed exclusively by the sane minorities in the various nations, there might be something to be said for them. As it is, however, it is difficult to imagine any future war which would not be carried on in the same insane spirit as the bombing of synagogues and murder at bathing-places. All these things are simply evidence of a disturbed and overheated brain that cannot decide what it is best to do with this life of ours on the planet and, bursting with incapacity, explodes into violent and destructive action. In all of them we see idealism trying to use pugnacity for its own purposes and pugnacity trying to use idealism for its own purposes, and in the end the whole thing has as little reason as a fight between all the dogs and all the cats of Christendom.

Hence, it seems to me that the majority of human beings are doing far more good both to themselves and to other people by engaging in the pugnacities of the cricket-field than in the deadlier pugnacities that have become so common in the modern world. In cricket you can beat your opponents without using knuckle-dusters on them. If a wicket-keeper interrupts by shouting "How zat?" the opposing team do not immediately rush on to the field and frog-march him out of the ground. Cricket has its spells of bitterness, but, on the whole, it enables men to forget their troubles and their hatreds, and the man who has forgotten his troubles and his hatreds is a considerable way on the road towards happiness. He may be mad, but he is innocently and amiably—even if boringly—mad. The cricket enthusiast may be justly described as a harmless lunatic. If all the other lunatics—and a good many of us are in some respects lunatics—were as harmless as he, what a happy Europe we should have in another five years!

Y. Y.

THE ARYAN AND THE ARTISTS

Dr. Goebbels "declared that the principle of authoritative leadership will define the range within which the artist is to move."—TIMES, June 5th. *Everything is dominated by one word, Weltanschauung, which may mean one's "idea of life" or "world-attitude."*—TIMES, June 12th.

In the book of the prophet Kipling it is written in words of flame
That "no one shall work for money and no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star
Shall paint the things as he sees them, for the God of things
as they are."

But newer prophets have risen, and Dr. Goebbels lets fall
A hint of a new Valhalla, where no one shall work at all
Except at the mass-production, on canvas or stage or screen,
Of something called *Weltanschauung*, or "world-thought-by-Hitler-seen."

Then those that are good shall be guarded; they shall work
to a set design,
With none to tempt them to license in colour or form or line.
They shall hear no babble of "values," or "self-expression,"
or "art,"

For the merit of all true *Kultur* lies deep in the racial heart.

And only the State shall inspire them, and only the State shall
maintain;

And no one shall vaunt his visions, and no one shall use his
brain;

But each shall wait for his orders, and each with his Aryan
hands

Shall paint the things he is told to, as Dr. Goebbels commands.

MACFLECKNOE

Correspondence

THE MOSLEY MEETING

[We publish a representative selection from the correspondence sent to us on this subject.—Ed. N.S. & N.]

SIR,—A man who had been arrested outside Olympia on Thursday is reported in the *Times* as having explained in Court that "five Blackshirts assaulted and violently threw a young man down some steps. His wife held one Blackshirt while he held another," and so forth. The Magistrate, fining him £4, is reported to have said, "It may be that altogether excessive and indefensible violence was used in ejecting people from Olympia. . . . But you should know that it is quite impossible to allow individuals to take the law into their own hands."

I am puzzled. I thought that, so far from individuals being forbidden to take action to prevent a violent assault, they were positively enjoined by the law to do so. I believe the law on this point is tricky, but the Magistrate's statement of it appears, to say the least, inadequate and misleading. This is an important matter which deeply affects the relations between the citizen and the police. Could you not give publicity to an expert pronouncement on the true state of the case and on the possible consequences of a misunderstanding?

T. H. MARSHALL

14 Warwick Avenue, W.2.

[Kenny's *Outlines of Criminal Law* (p. 449) states that—"a private person may arrest any person who in his presence commits a treason, felony or dangerous wounding. The law does not merely permit but requires the citizen to do his best to arrest such a criminal." "Every private citizen has also the right to prevent such crimes by seizing any man who is about to commit a treason or felony, or even a breach of the peace and detaining him temporarily until the danger is over."—Ed. N.S. & N.]

SIR,—The reports—none of them exaggerated—of the meeting at Olympia last Thursday have all overlooked what seems to be the most glaring case for investigation. I refer to the complete abstention of the police from interference in the bestial proceedings.

Whilst it is true that in the ordinary expulsion of hecklers or interrupters from a political meeting no one wishes the police to intervene, the position in this case is entirely different. One incident suffices to illustrate the serious nature of their behaviour. I was walking down Blythe Road to the south of Olympia, where police were standing shoulder to shoulder across the closed iron gates of the exit. The gates were opened, and the spectators on the opposite side of the road could see inside one man being viciously beaten and kicked by a dozen or more Blackshirts. Presently the victim was hurled out of the gate in a semi-conscious condition, his face almost pulp and a large gash in his neck. Blood was pouring freely from his face and neck. He staggered across the road, and as he did so the police obligingly closed the iron gates. A number of the spectators rushed across to the police and asked

June 16, 1934

THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION

911

why they did not make an arrest for this aggravated assault. The police told us to keep quiet. We offered our services in the appropriation of the perpetrators—as by law good citizens, witnesses of the commission of a crime, are obliged to do. We called upon the police to do their duty, and were threatened with arrest. Shortly after, mounted police drove us back to the other side of the road, the injured man being half-carried, half-dragged from the horses' feet by a few spectators. What makes the whole proceeding tragically ironical was that one of our number, a young man, was arrested and subsequently charged and fined for "obstructing the police in the execution of their duty"!

Later in the evening, during conversation with police officers at a local station, the arrested man was informed by one constable that they had received instructions "on no account to interfere with the Blackshirts."

If this practice is to continue, the possibility of freedom at political meetings is gone. Anything, we must assume, even murder, may go on inside the hall, but the latest order from Scotland Yard makes police intervention against the execution of duty. It was practically impossible to leave Olympia without molestation by Blackshirts in some form or other—by being shadowed or shouted at. Although these exhibitions and excesses are likely to do the Blackshirt movement infinite harm, the fact remains that we do have a police force for the purpose of preventing assaults on the person in public and private places and the maintenance of order generally.

One thing is quite definite. Those who still think something of personal liberty must protest and continue protesting until this scandal of the behaviour of the police last Thursday at Olympia is cleared up, for the incident which I witnessed in Blythe Road was in no way an isolated one. All round Olympia ample proof was forthcoming that in obeying the order of "Hands off the Blackshirts," the police were exemplary.

If the police refuse to keep order and restrain thugs, the suggested organisation of a force of young men ready and willing to prevent the maltreatment of men and women at meetings seems to be one to which every right thinking person should subscribe.

20 Brunswick Square,
W.C.1.

RICHARD JEFFERIES

SIR,—In view of allegations which have recently been made as to the methods of certain political parties, it is interesting to note that the law provides a civil remedy against persons responsible for assaults—an action for damages. An assault may be justified in certain circumstances, but in no case will it be justified when more force is used than is reasonably necessary. Thus, it is not yet a principle of English law that one is justified in maintaining the right of free speech by kicking a man while he's down.

There are circumstances in which one may be held responsible for assaults actually carried out by others. Thus, any organisation which maintained a private army, dressed in its own private livery, and paid by or otherwise subject to the orders of the organisation would be responsible for assaults committed in accordance with such orders. And any person actually giving such orders would equally be responsible to the extent of his own private fortune. In any action against any such organisation or person interesting questions might arise as to the sources of their funds, the method of their administration, and the payment (if any) of their servants. If it were necessary for the proper determination of any such question the court would order discovery of the relevant documents and accounts, and full disclosure thereof.

It might be that several persons, assaulted in similar circumstances by the servants of the same organisation or similar organisations, would wish to bring actions in respect of the loss and damage and pain and suffering they had sustained, while each one was too poor to do so alone. If this were so their common interest in fighting out the common questions and fact and law would justify their combining together and forming an association for the purpose of testing and maintaining their rights.

London, E.C.1.

P. R. KIMBER

SIR,—Having just completed a round tour of the country, I have seen in every place of importance individuals wearing black-shirts, but quiet, well-behaved, and to all appearance members of the "respectable" class. According to report, it seems that when these people act together it is with methods the reverse of quiet, well-behaved and respectable. What has to be looked into, then, and dealt with is not the fashion of wearing shirts, black or otherwise, but the motives of those who are organising the habit.

Sir Oswald Mosley, at a meeting a year ago in the National

Liberal Club, justified the shirt-wearing to a mainly hostile audience on the ground that it implied discipline and—as in the case of the Scouts—was somehow good for the class enrolled. As we have a League of Young Liberals, none of us would very much object if its members wore on occasion some distinguishing badge, even some distinguishing shirt or hat. But that would be because we know the wearers to have no motive of immediate or ultimate violence.

It seems necessary to test the Fascist doctrine on its political merits before we merely strip Fascists of their shirts. Is Fascism a constitutional or an anti-constitutional creed? Liberals disagree with, say, Communism, but have no objection to its principles being disseminated by the ordinary processes. If Communism attained parliamentary strength, we would have to face the possibility one day of that strength being used to abolish Parliament. If, however, Communism attempted to overthrow Parliament by organised force, Liberals would use the present law to suppress it.

Sir Oswald Mosley should be called on to declare whether his Fascism is within or without the constitution. If without, then his organisation, and its uniform, should be dealt with in the legal way. As several people have pointed out, if young men think that the patriotic cause is in danger, and needs defence, the ranks of His Majesty's forces are open to their enlistment, either as regulars, as territorials, or as police.

Sunnybank, Woodcote Valley Road,
Purley.

VIVIAN CARTER

SIR,—May I express my gratitude to, and admiration for, those who, by their gallant self-sacrifice last Thursday, brought home to the tolerant British public what British Fascism really represents?

I am a Socialist, but even were I not I could not fail to appreciate the courage of those who, knowing full well the barbarous punishment that awaited them, dared to rise at Olympia and testify to their faith. Their heroism surely gives the lie to those who argue that Socialism and Pacifism render the race unmanly.

18 Acacia Road, N.W.8.

EDGAR P. YOUNG,
Lieut.-Commander, R.N. Retd.

SIR,—We, members of the Society of Friends, claiming to be "Britons worthy of the name," strongly deplore these words of Sir Oswald Mosley's in a broadcast statement following the Fascist demonstration at Olympia on June 7th:—

But when we are attacked we hit back and hit hard and so would any Britons worthy of the name.

As Christians we do not believe in any such principle of retaliation, and appeal to our fellow-Britons to substitute for this method of meeting opposition the more courageous method of brotherly love.

On behalf of the London Young Friends Group,
Friend's House,
Euston Road, N.W.1.

F. A. ROBINSON,

Clerk.

SIR,—Extraordinary scenes of brutality at Olympia are attested by a number of responsible witnesses. I should therefore like to appeal through your columns to the actual victims of assault and to eye witnesses, to furnish my Council with authentic records of unnecessary violence on the part of Fascist stewards.

We have been conducting throughout the country a vigorous campaign in defence of civil rights, and our activities have been by no means confined to organising opposition to the Incitement to Disaffection Bill.

The records which we desire to obtain regarding violence at Olympia are, as I have said, those furnished by responsible eye-witnesses, and such statements should clearly be of such a nature that their accuracy can be sworn to in an affidavit. We invite all those who care for the preservation of civil liberty to write to us for further particulars of our organisation, and to enrol as associate members.

The Council for Civil Liberties,
3 Dansey Place,
London, W.1.

RONALD KIDD,
Secretary

FREE SPEECH IN BRAINTREE

SIR,—In his animadversions on the action of the police in forbidding meetings around the Fountain in the Square, "Critic" omitted to state that meetings can be held at the side of the same Square, out of the line of traffic; and meetings of unemployed, Fascists and others have been held there recently. In order to

Tories as Communist Supporters

By KIM

THE attitude of a large section of the Press and certain Members of Parliament, who call themselves Conservatives, in abusing Sir Oswald Mosley and his Blackshirts as the result of the huge meeting he held at Olympia on Thursday of last week, is one of the most amazing revelations of sheer stupidity I have encountered for years. It means in fact that the Press (with one or two exceptions), and some Members of Parliament are so bitter against Mosley and the growing interest in his movement that they are ready to ally themselves with the most violent thugs among the Reds, and to descend to the most gross untruths in order to damage his cause. They are quite ready to support disorder and prevent freedom of speech, and in doing so are assisting the Fascist cause in a way they will deeply regret.

Symptoms of Disease

The meeting which Sir Oswald Mosley held at Olympia was of itself merely a symptom of the rottenness that has unhappily got a firm hold on our public life, but as symptoms indicate the disease, it is necessary that the facts should be pointed out.

Sir Oswald Mosley announced this Fascist Rally to take place at Olympia. It was entirely a ticket meeting and the seats, with few exceptions, were sold from prices ranging from 1s. to 10s. The audience paid to hear Sir Oswald Mosley and not to witness a succession of organised interruptions by men and women who immediately they were approached by the stewards, fought like wild beasts, certainly not under Queensbury rules. If, as was alleged by Sir Oswald Mosley, many of these Reds got in on forged tickets, or by tickets purchased for them by the I.L.P. and money from Moscow, with the deliberate purpose of breaking up the meeting, they only got what they deserved if some of them had rough handling.

The audience, apart from these Red hooligans, was perfectly composed, although later some among them became a little impatient and turned on the interrupters themselves before the Black-shirt stewards could get to them. It was a very good audience, a representative middle-class audience, the bulk of whom were evidently Conservatives, but who were drawn by curiosity or sympathy with Mosley's creed, to come and hear him speak. Posters round the vast hall proclaimed that "Fascism stands for King and Empire," and if Sir Oswald's ideas do not conform to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's and Mr. Baldwin's, as they certainly do not, how is it that the so-called Tory Press and *soi-disant* public men go out of their way to reveal a sinister sympathy with the avowed enemies of the Monarchy and the Empire? Such was the

audience who loudly applauded every time a nest of Bolsheviks was thrown out, and finally sang the National Anthem with fervency.

It was not as though the audience reached their seats with the ease to which ticket-holders at a meeting had a right to expect. Far from it. I do not know what the police were up to in not maintaining the right of way for the people who had a claim to enter the building. For some reason there was only one entrance, and there, when I arrived half-an-hour before the advertised time of the meeting, were only too evident signs of a "rough-house!" Large numbers of the types of men beaten up by the "Daily Worker" were standing about in groups in menacing attitude, and were in no way interfered with by the police. Parties marched up and down singing that dismal refrain, "The Internationale," or waving Red flags. Blackshirts were jeered at and threatened. Women, who were there in great numbers were intimidated and pushed about obviously to frighten them away. The police were then either in totally inadequate numbers or had no system, for their attitude towards the public with tickets was rude and harsh.

A Single Entrance

Only one gate was open to admit this vast throng apparently because the police thought the Reds might rush the entrance, but why did they not marshal the ticket-holders on the side-walk and clear the mob of riff-raff and hooligans away? It would have been easy to form a cordon and pass only those with tickets. As it was we all crawled along with long delays, and I for one, took nearly an hour to get inside. One incident I witnessed was a crowd of Reds, who marched down past the entrance, turned round, and with a Red banner, threw themselves at a number of Blackshirts standing peacefully outside the entrance, and hit at them savagely. It is my opinion that Scotland Yard, who had been warned by Sir Oswald Mosley himself, deliberately encouraged a breach of the peace by ineffective measures to cope with the Moscow mob. Whether it was due to sheer stupidity, or to fear of the Reds, or to instructions that things were not to be made too easy for a Fascist audience, it was at any rate a disgrace to the police force. Not until nine o'clock when the meeting was in progress, and the Reds became threatening, did they clear the streets, an hour too late. Yet from an early hour it was evident that the Reds, comprised largely of alien Jews, old lags, out-of-works, and bullies with the look of criminals, were there in force to create disorder.

And when we came away there were large numbers of these threatening bullies lurking in the adjoining streets. People in cars were attacked, stink-bombs were thrown and the air was

The Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science & Art.
(caption to many of the numbers "Saturday Review".
established 3.11.1855 to 23.7.38.) - Central Reference Library

14716/116
25.6.75

118C

16 June, 1934

The Saturday Review

689

foul with the stench of chemicals. I cull this from *The Daily Telegraph* so as not to be guilty of exaggeration, as that journal is rabid anti-Mosley. I saw fights in many quarters, in every case the Reds dashing at isolated Blackshirts. Once again I ask, what were the police doing in not offering adequate protection?

Utter nonsense has been said and written about the Blackshirt brutality. One would imagine from the portentous drivel of those who have abused the stewards and called them every sort of name, that if any member of the audience interrupted he was set upon and savaged. I could not see every case of ejection from the first moment, of course, nor could anyone else, for they occurred with timed regularity about every two minutes. But I saw a good many around me, and with one exception (when a man in the audience fell on the heckler and knocked him down straight away on the principle doubtless of "get the blow in first"), interruptors sat in groups and immediately the stewards came to them they hit out and kicked at them with savage fury. I can say that the Blackshirts kept their tempers perfectly and their usual methods of expulsion were to pick up their man and carry him out, to stop his kicking. The Blackshirts' girls did the same with some women and also used ju-jitsu effectively. Some idiot of a publicist complains that more than one Blackshirt set on to an interruptor? Does he think Mosley's meeting should have been a series of single combats?

Weapons or Fists?

If the Red hooligans had been unfairly treated in the opinion of a decent British audience, would they have loudly applauded each ejection? Mr. Gerald Barry, who stated that he was not a Blackshirt—no, one who knows of him would ever accuse him of sympathy with the Fascist policy—told a piteous tale of the brutality of the stewards. He saw a man kicked and violently handled by eight or ten Blackshirts. He does not know if razor-blades or other weapons were carried. We do. The Fascists captured an assortment of highly dangerous weapons, including a stocking filled with broken glass. But to dispose of all the silly and one-sided statements as issued by Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd (Mr. Baldwin's Parliamentary Private Secretary), Mr. Anstruther-Grey, Mr. Vyvyan Adams (all M.P.'s), the cold fact remains that at the first-aid posts, under the orders of a Harley Street surgeon, 120 people were hurt, of whom 90 were Blackshirts. Several Blackshirts were taken to hospital suffering from severe abdominal injuries, but not one single Communist. Several Reds have been sent to gaol for violence and threatening conduct, and not one single Blackshirt.

What have these M.P.'s got to say to this? Extraordinarily enough, as though by some concerted action, they nearly all agreed to seize on the pretence of brutality in the ejection of the Reds, as their line of action. None of them have dared to criticise what Sir Oswald Mosley had to say, or to comment in public on the enormous applause his pro-British views obtained. Perhaps he was too unkind to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, whose hypocrisy he showed up in scathing sentences, or

the ineffectualness of Mr. Baldwin, or the humbug and dishonesty of Party politics, to meet with their approval. I can understand that. But I cannot understand how these M.P.'s saw all these alleged awful acts of Blackshirt cruelty on the poor Red thugs, since they were there as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, and they could not have seen more than I did. One well-known M.P. sat next to me, and so far he has made no comment, but I am waiting to see if he tries it on. I say unhesitatingly with Sir Oswald Mosley that these accusations are false, and the M.P.'s could only have seen the beginnings of scraps which happened near them in that vast auditorium. They could not see what was happening in the galleries at the back, when they were in the luxury seats at the front.

A Point of View

Perhaps a parson indiscreet as they sometimes are, more truthfully explains the real reason of all this intrigue. He said, "I came to the conclusion that Mosley was a political maniac and that all decent English people must combine to kill his movement." The Rev. "Dick" Sheppard should be ashamed of such an unchristian view. A "political maniac!" I am not a Member as yet of the British Fascists, but the ethics of Mr. Sheppard and the Geoffrey Lloyds, and Anstruther-Greys and their kindred are going to bring thousands of us into their fold. A "political maniac!" of a movement of splendid men and women, whose motto is "For King and Empire."

Well, Mosley can look after himself without my intervention. But on that night he was patient, calm and collected, despite much provocation. What he said was what millions of Britons want to hear said and acted upon. Whether the Tories like it or not, his movement is advancing by leaps and bounds at their expense. "The Daily Worker," which boasts of maiming and beating down Blackshirts at Hackney and elsewhere, says in a leading article:

"Fascism is advancing with the greatest rapidity in Great Britain. To shut our eyes to this is madness."

The Reds realise it very well and if the inane M.P.'s who think they can suppress the Mosley movement by forbidding the wearing of black shirts (as *The Sunday Express* suggests), or by prescribing Mosley meetings (as Mr. Anstruther-Grey wants), they will kill themselves. They have shown in this matter of Olympia how utterly out of touch they are with modernistic thought. If they are only able to offer the public the alternative of the suppression of free-speech, and the effort to persecute the Mosley movement, to the great pro-British policy of a strong and powerful Empire, run on pro-British lines, developing the Motherland and the Empire for the benefit of our own stock and not for the International financiers, they are signing their death-warrant as a political force. I have said before, and say again, that the present Conservative Party is wanting. It has become a sham and a hoax under its present leaders and much of its rank and file in Parliament. It had better set its house in order.

103

118B
Route GOVT. Serial No. 60553. No. of words 12. Copied by
16.6.34.

From PARIS.

To KATZ HOWARD HOTEL NORFOLK STREET STRAND LONDRES.

Date 15.6.34. 58

No. _____

ADRESSE THE GRANGE BUCKFAST DEVON.

5230
Please En address
+ pass to Capt Liddle.
RAH

Address - MT
MT03
18.6.34.

Form C/3—Sept., 1931.

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

dated 4.6.34.

M.I.5. (Captain Liddell)

RECORDED
Hans Theodore FOEL.
12 FEB 58

Reference your PF.41664, dated 3.1.34.:

Neither the French nor the German authorities have been able to trace Hans Theodore FOEL, who is stated to have visited the U.K. during last winter with Otto KATZ.

for V.V.

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. FEB 2003

P.F.41664. Vol.2.

116b

CROSS-REFERENCE.**Subject:—** Otto KATZ.

Not thought to be identical with the KATZ
to whom intercepted telegrams from "Max", London,
were sent on 31.5.34 and 1.6.34 at two different
addresses - 54, rue de Paradis and 91, Boulevard
Richard le Noir, Paris.

Forwarded by S.I.S. under

Original in List 252 (1) Vol.2. dated 4.6.34.
C.M.S. 7.6.34.

S. Form 81

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. Feb 2003

Form C/3—Sept., 1931.

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

dated 29.5.34.

M.I.5. (Captain Miller)Ladislav LOWENSTEIN alias Peter LORRE.

Reference your PF.41664 of 26.4.34. and 8.5.34.:

Information has been received to the effect that Ladislav LOWENSTEIN alias Peter LORRE is a film actor and is well known as such in Berlin. He is at present trying to negotiate a contract with American film producers with a view to proceeding to Hollywood. The French authorities have nothing recorded against him, politically or otherwise.

LOWENSTEIN, who is a Hungarian, born at Rosamberg, Czechoslovakia, on 26.6.04., arrived in France on 9.9.33., travelling on Hungarian passport No.A.224,121, issued at Budapest on 20.8.31., and went to reside at 8 rue de Saigon, Paris XVI. He has private means and was given a visa for the U.K. at the British Passport Office, Paris, on 13.4.34., when he gave as his reason for the journey "film business" and his intended address "Mayfair Hotel, London".

for V.V.

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. Feb 2003

113^a

PF.41664/DS9.

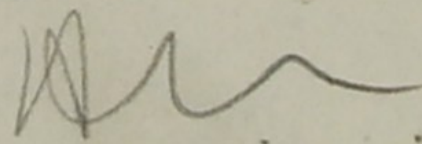
R.S. 17/5. 17th May 1934.

Dear Norton,

I do not know whether your Press Department would think it well to pass a word of warning to Reynolds's News about Otto KATZ, who is over here, as I think you know, on behalf of the Willi MUNZENBERG cum Henri BARBUSSE Anti-War-Anti-Fascist World Committee in Paris. KATZ, by birth a Czech-Slovak, is an active revolutionary of old standing.

I gather that Reynolds's think him a suitable person to supply them with a resumé of the Stavisky position in relation to the French press and that what they want from him is an indication of where the French press gets its money. [Mr Sydney ELLIOTT,] the editor, appears to be keen also on getting an interview with DIMITROV through KATZ. The DIMITROV interview seems to me completely laudable, but I have some doubt as to whether articles inspired by Mr Otto KATZ about the Stavisky scandal will be as impartial as one would like them to be.

Yours sincerely,



Colonel Sir Vernon Kell.

C.J.Norton Esq., C.M.G.,
Foreign Office.

12/11
6/6/34

115 A

PF. 41664/S9.

S E C R E T.

Captain Booth.

G.P.O.

With reference to the H.O.W. on Otto KATZ, would
you kindly extend this to include the following address:-

10 rue de Dombasle,
Paris XV.

M. I. 5.
29.5.34.

K.D.O.S.

DUH
6/6/34

Form C/3—Sept., 1931.

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

dated 24.5.34.

M.I.5. (Captain Miller)Otto KATZ.

With reference to your PF.41664, dated 9.5.34.,
it has been ascertained that 10 rue de Dombasle,
Paris XV., is the private address of Otto KATZ.

FOR V.V.

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. FEB 2003

PP 41664

1129

Please quote:-
633,614/4.

12th May, 1934.

Dear Harker,

As arranged with you on the telephone, I return herewith the minute with enclosures which Sir Vernon Kell brought over for Sir Russell Scott to see in relation to the case of Otto Katz.

Yours sincerely,

S. House

O. A. Harker, Esq.

put in
6/6/34

Copy. Original in PF.42110, LANE.
carded

Particulars of Telephone Papers.

First Agreement - 20th August 1926.

Alexander GELLMAN,
Anglo House, 1 Litchfield Street, W.C.2.

Subscriber's address - 6 Hurley Mansions, Shoreditch.
Business - Antique dealer. Witness - Horace L.Niven, Civil
Servant.

Telephone No. TEMPLE BAR 5616.

Supplemental Agreement. 13th May 1931.

Alexander GELLMANN T/A A.P.T. Company, 1 Litchfield St., W.C.2.

Subscriber's address - 1 Litchfield Street, W.C.2.
Witness - R.Huddy, Contract Officer.

Supplemental Agreement. 5th April 1933.

A.GELLMANN, T/A, ANTPEWCO, 1 Litchfield Street, W.C.2.

Subscriber's address - 1 Litchfield Street, W.C.2.
Business - Pewter Plate. Witness - S.Harris, 32 St. Bride St.,
E.C.4., Sales Representative.

4.4.34 A.GELLMANN, signed agreement for Hand-Microphone,
Temple Bar 5616.

The name under which the telephone appears in the book is
ANTPEWCO, 1 Litchfield Street, W.C.2.

110A

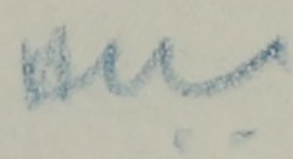
PF.41664/DS9.

9th May 1934.

Dear V.V.,

With reference to the attached wire, 10 rue Dombasle, Paris, is an address hitherto unknown to us for KATZ or any of the organisations with which he is connected in Paris. We should be much obliged if you could help us to place it.

Yours sincerely,



Major V.Vivian, C.B.E.,
S.I.S.

Mr. Ruxton 4/5

to H. W. Wren.

J. V. Hall left

this morn with me yesterday.

7.15, view as to the

industrializing & allowing

Katy into the country as

already known to the H.O.

& further that they were

very intended to

leave & as per usual record

of their journey.

R.R.S.

4/5-

COPY IN PF 42110 LANE

Route GOVT. Serial No. 5624. No. of words 17. Copied by
21.4.34.

From LONDON (TEMPLE BAR 5616 - [GELLMAN])

To KATZ 10 RUE DOMBASLE PARIS.

Date 19.4.34.

No.

Antfewco
1 Lichfield Street
W.C. 2

PROPOSED VISIT TOO SOON TO ARRANGE PLEASE POSTPONE
CABLE MARLEY HOUSE OF LORDS.

Name not in Book
Spoke Kelsey who will
send Antfewco Home
papers

R ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

10 Rue Dombasle NT

GELLMAN ? Alfred LANE @ GELLMAN
PF 42110

MR PH
2/5/34

DM
6/6/34

108A

PF.41664/DS9.

8th May 1934.

Dear V.V.,

With further reference to Liddell's PF.41664/DS8
of 26th April 1934 about Ladislav ~~LOVENSTEIN~~ ^{LOVENSTEIN} @ LORRE, this
man on arrival at Dover gave his age as 29, his occupation
as actor and his nationality as Hungarian.

Yours sincerely,



Major V.Vivian, C.B.E.,
S.I.S.

DEPARTURE.

107^c

Copy of Card in Traffic Index.

Port of Disembarkation
abroad

Boulogne

Name

K 1712

G No.

Age

39

Sex

Names and ages of dependents
under 16 accompanying

Occupation

Writer

Nationality

Czechoslovak

Address in United Kingdom

Imperial Hotel. Russell Square.

I.O. Stamp No.

Port

Falkenstein

8.5.34

Description of passenger
and class travelled

Other information

ARRIVAL.Copy of Card in Traffic Index.

Port of Embarkation

abroad

Calais

Name

LOWENSTEIN

DECLARDED

F 1 JUN 1960

Ladislau

Age

29

Sex

M.

Names and ages of dependants
under 16 accompanying

Occupation

Actor

Nationality

Hungarian

Nationality at Birth

Hungarian

Proposed address in United Kingdom

Mayfair Hotel, London

I.O. Stamp No.

Port

Dover

23. 4. 34

Description of Passenger

and class travelled

C/L. int. to take employment

Other information

Copies in P.F. 38727 Marley. P.F. 42178 Gross. P.F. R. Munzenberg.
In L. Russell *28/4* *Wk* *107B*

B.

Possibly D.S.S. might like to show the attached letters to the Secretary of State, who, at the request of Lord Marley, appears to have granted permission for Otto KATZ to come here periodically, provided he does not speak at public meetings or write for the Press.

Letter No.O.733.K. and other correspondence in our possession indicate that Lord Marley is by no means ignorant of the extent to which the people with whom he is dealing are acting as agents of Moscow. Firstly, he has been at some pains to disguise the identity of the person to whom he is writing, namely, Willi MUNZENBERG. The letter is sent to a post-office box address in Paris and begins "Dear Wi....". Secondly, he implies that his usefulness here may be impaired if he overdoes his support of Communists' applications for entry into this country. Thirdly, he refers to "our organisations in Paris", thereby associating himself with MUNZENBERG and all the various organs of the Third International which operate from Paris.

Other correspondence indicates that, even in Lord Marley's opinion, the constant visits of MUNZENBERG's friends from Paris are difficult to justify unless there are other reasons than those officially put forward.

Letter No.O.767.K., which arranges for the admission of KATZ provided he does not speak at public meetings or write for the Press, is unsatisfactory from our point of view, since we know KATZ as an agent of MUNZENBERG and as an underground man, who gets into touch with the League against Imperialism and the Workers' International Relief whenever he comes here. His attendance at public meetings is comparatively unimportant. We consider it highly undesirable that he should be allowed to come here at all.

In spite of statements in letter No.O.733.K., KATZ actually arrived here on the 23rd April, accompanied by one Ladislav LOWENSTEIN, who first registered at the hotel in the name of Peter LORRE, and subsequently in his proper name. We have no previous record of this man, but enquiries are being made.

We are informed that Otto KATZ has recently got himself appointed Paris correspondent of Odham's newspaper "The Clarion" largely, we believe, in order the more easily to obtain access to this country. "The Clarion" has recently taken on Claud COCKBURN of "The Week", whose Communist connections are well-known, and who was, we believe, largely responsible for KATZ's appointment.

S.8.
 26.4.34.

Tab. L.

P.S. In letter No.733.K. Marley also refers to the visit of "Babette". This woman is Babette GROSS, Willi MUNZENBERG's mistress and active collaborator, who is the subject of a Home Office circular and was turned back on arrival at Dover the other day.

Tab. L.

D.S.S.

I have asked Capt Liddell to explain this case to you personally.

106a
SPECIAL BRANCH

Ref.

300/W 12/32

Date

27 APR 1934

To M.I.5.

O KATZ.

26th

April,

4.

*pa w
Ottu Kay
41664*

I resumed observation on Otto KATZ at 9 a.m., to-day.

At 9.45 a.m., Katz left the Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, W.C., where he is staying, and made his way to the 'Tea Room,' 45 Woburn Place, W.C., remaining from 9.50 a.m., to 10.15 a.m. He then went to 18 Guilford Street, W.C., the residence of Miss [Ellen WILKINSON,] arriving at 10.30 a.m., and was still there when the observation was withdrawn at 11.25 a.m.

14

9a

A. Carter

P.C.

Submitted:

[Signature]
Inspector.

KATZ is aware that he is being followed & the observation has now been withdrawn.

[Signature]
SUPERINTENDENT.

25th.

April

4

Observation was taken up on Otto KATZ at 9.30 a.m. this morning. He left the Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, W.C. at 11.0 a.m. and went to the House of Lords where he interviewed Lord Marley.

Katz left the House of Lords at 1.0 p.m. and went to the Westminster Cafe, Victoria Street for lunch.

At 2.30 p.m. he went to the flat of Mr. H.G. Wells at Chiltern Court, Baker Street, and left again at 4.0 p.m. in company with Ivor MONTAGU.

P.C. Carter then took up the observation.

Francis Conner
Sergeant.

Submitted.

G. W. Jones
Inspector.

Superintendent.

25th

April,

4.

I took over observation on Otto KATZ, from
 P.S. Coveney, at 3.30 p.m., to-day; Katz was then at
 Chiltern Court, Baker Street, W, at the flat of ^{PF.P.P. 458} [H. G. WELLS]
 At 3.55 p.m., Katz appeared, in company with I. MONTAGU,
 and the pair made their way to Kings Cross, where they
 parted, Katz continuing to 19 Guilford Street, W.C.,
 arriving there at 4.20 p.m., and remaining until 5 p.m.
 He then returned to the Royal Hotel, W.C. At 7.20 p.m.,
 Katz reappeared, making his way to Tottenham Court Road
 Underground station, where, at 7.50 p.m., he met a male
 person of the following description:- aged about 30,
 5' 8" in height, complexion pale, dark hair, prominent
 nose, otherwise features regular, of very smart appearance,
 dressed in black suit - trousers with slight grey stripe -
 white shirt and collar, black shoes, dark tie. black
 Trilby hat, carrying black brief bag and umbrella. From
 information it is understood that this person is an
 English lawyer and a personal friend of Katz.

These two men went to the Ristorante del Commercio,
 63 Frith Street, W, remaining there till 9.30 p.m. They
 then proceeded to the Palladium Theatre but did not
 remain. From this place they went to the Empire Theatre,
 Leicester Square, entered and remained from 10 p.m.,
 until 11.50 p.m. Katz then left his companion and
 returned to Royal Hotel for the night, arriving at 12.15 a.m.

A. Carter

P.C.

Inspector

C.I. for Supt.

26 APR 1934

SPECIAL BRANCH	
Ref.	
Date	25 APR 1934
To M.I.5.	

24th April 4

In company with P.C. Carter, I met the Golden Arrow train which arrived at Victoria Station from Dover at 7pm, on Monday 23rd April, 1934.

32. Otto KATZ, accompanied by ~~PF 42969~~ Ladislaus LOWENSTEIN was seen, and the pair were met by Miss Ellen Wilkinson who conveyed them in her car G.N.6759, to the Royal Hotel, W.C. At 8.30pm, the aliens and Miss Wilkinson proceeded to 'Chez Vaiani' a restaurant, 8, Charlotte St, W1 where they had dinner. At 9.30pm, the party went to Miss Wilkinson's address, 18, Guilford Street, W.C., and at 11pm, the two aliens returned to their hotel.

34 Observation was continued to-day, and at 10.15am Katz and LOWENSTEIN left and had breakfast at 'Bogeys Bar' 40, Woburn Place, W.C. At 11am they journeyed to 18, Guilford Street, W.C. remaining therein until 12 noon when Miss E. Wilkinson came out with a heavy suit case and entered a taxi cab. The two aliens then rang the bell at No. 19, Guilford Street, and were admitted. They remained here until 1.30pm, and then made their way together to a cafe in Southampton Row. Here they met ~~PF 42110~~ Alexander GELLMAN, the secretary of the German Relief Committee, (S.B. 305/UNC/424). They left the cafe at 2.45pm, and GELLMAN parted company. The two aliens proceeded to 78, Brook Street, Mayfair, W., and entered this address at 3pm. I have received information that a man named ~~HS 44465~~ (KORTNER) (connected with the film industry) resides at this address. I was relieved by P.C. Fletcher at 3.35pm.

24th

April, 4

Re observation on Otto KATZ :-

At 3-35 pm this day I relieved P.S. Whitehead; KATZ in company with ~~Ladislau~~ ^{PF: 42969} LOWENSTEIN & Peter LORRE was then at 78, Brook Street, W.

At 6 pm these men left and proceeded to 1, Lichfield Street, W.C. the offices of the German Relief Committee, KATZ entering alone at 6-15 pm. He left at 6-25 pm and joining LOWENSTEIN they proceeded to 46, Albemarle Street, W. which they both entered at 6-40 pm. At 7-5 pm in company with the [Hon. Ivor MONTAGU] they left and proceeded to 25, Swallow Street, W. a Spanish Restaurant; they all entered and leaving at 8-20 pm proceeded to the junction of Albemarle Street, W. and Piccadilly. LOWENSTEIN then proceeded alone along Piccadilly. Otto KATZ and Ivor MONTAGU then entered 46, Albemarle Street, W. and remained there to 9-35 pm when they left and proceeded to [New Park Court, Brixton Hill, S.W.] which they entered at 9-50 pm. At 12-15 am KATZ left and proceeded to the Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, W.C. which he entered at 12-40 am. I continued the observation to 1 am and after ascertaining that he was remaining for the night I left the vicinity.

R. G. Satcher P.C.

Submitted.

R. Kitchner
Inspector.

(sd) A.B.

SUPERINTENDENT

-2-

The following information, which I obtained from a reliable source, may be of interest.

The Hungarian [LOWENSTEIN], an actor, played a leading role in the film 'M'. He also played at theatres in Paris and Berlin, where he met Katz. They are believed to have met accidentally on this occasion, and Lowenstein intends to interview people connected with the film industry during his stay.

KATZ is said to be dissatisfied with the accommodation at the Royal Hotel, and has expressed his intention of transferring tomorrow 25-4-34, to the Imperial or the Russell Hotel. He expects to be in London about a week, and at 12 noon tomorrow, Wednesday, he has an appointment at the House of Lords with Lord Marley.

Wm. Whitehead
Sergeant.

Submitted.

R. H. H. H.
Inspector.

(d) A. B.
SUPERINTENDENT.

105°

dislaus

WEIN.

25th

April

4

With reference to my telephone message at 8.50pm, on 23-4-34, it has been ascertained that the alien who accompanied KATZ on that date to the Royal hotel, W.C., and registered as Peter LORRE, has now inserted his correct name ~~LOWENSTEIN~~ ^{DECARDEN} in the hotel register. _{2 JUN 1960}

It is believed that Peter LORRE is the stage name of LOWENSTEIN.

D. D. Richard.

Sergeant.

Submitted.

R. Richard.

Inspector.

(sd) A. B.

SUPERINTENDENT.

102a

1664/DS8.

26th April 1934.

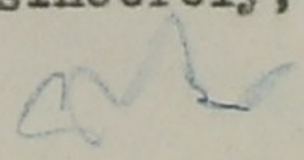
Dear V.V.,

Otto KATZ was allowed in here again on the 23rd April on a personal request by [Lord Marley] to the Home Secretary, and without our being informed.

On this occasion he was accompanied by a man called [Ladislav LOWENSTEIN] of whom we have no particulars. This man registered at his hotel as Peter LORRE, but subsequently altered the register to his own name.

We should be very grateful for any information that could be obtained either in Paris or Berlin about LOWENSTEIN @ LORRE. In the meantime S.B. are keeping him and KATZ under observation.

Yours sincerely,



V. Vivian, C.B.E.,
S.I.S.

D.H.

ARRIVAL.Copy of Card in Traffic Index.

Port of Embarkation

abroad

Pa lais

me

KATZ *340.*

e

31

Sex

Names and ages of dependants

under 16 accompanying

Occupation

Writer.

Nationality

Czech.

Nationality at Birth

Proposed address in United Kingdom

*In person**Hotel*

Stamp No.

Port

*Dover.**23. 4. 34.*

Description of Passenger

and class travelled

Other information

*c/l**14 days.*

Mr. Otto Katz

10, rue Dombasle

Paris XVe

France



0805T

Dear Mr. Katz,

from the last meeting
discussed, from the Communist,
which did seem abhorrent. Tell
it to the French people!
Sincerely,
Lord Marley

Lord Marley

Done

14 Gifford Street, G.C.I.

Bolton 6175

20. April 1934

Dear Otto,

In confirmation of our telephone message yesterday I understand that you reach London on the evening of Monday the 23rd. I have written to the Home Secretary and I sent you yesterday a copy of my letter to him. Will you please see Dr Fabian as soon as you arrive as she has full particulars of the matters about which I want information, and I shall be glad if you will deal with these as soon as you arrive so that we avoid further delay.

The introduction to the armament-book is in hand and will be carried out as soon as possible. All communications in connection with the armament-book should be sent to Dorothy Woodman and no letters need be written either to Ivor Montagu or Mrs. Kantorowicz or Isabel or me.

I am still waiting for the selected names of the refugees for the Persian Government. Please tell Gibarti (if he is doing this) that I want them as soon as possible.

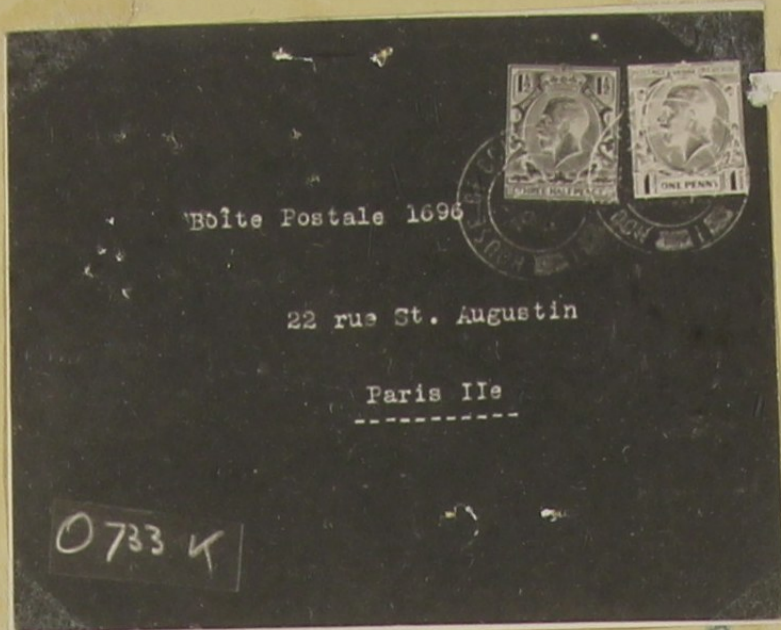
I shall be away from London until Wednesday the 25th. I could see you on Wednesday at noon at the House of Lords.

Yours sincerely,

LORD MARLEY

0805T

97c



NB see 107B

18th April 1934

PFR.3608

[Dear Wi...,]

PF.42178

I am sorry about Babette but as you know no steps were taken no arrange for her visit and in consequence we cannot be held responsible for what happened. I have made all arrangements about Otto and now you tell me he cannot come.

My only reason for not wanting to arrange for the visit of Babette was that it is inadvisable for me to be continuously intervening for different members of our various organisations in Paris.

With regard to the other matter of an introduction I will do my best ^{to find out the position} and let you know as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Marley
LORD MARLEY

0733 K

97^B



M. Otto Katz,
10 Rue Dombasle,
Paris 15,
France.

07674

House of Lords,
S.W. 1.

19th April 1934

Dear Sir John Gilmour,

In accordance with the arrangement which you were good enough to make, conveyed to me by Mr Hutchinson in his letter of the 26th March, I now desire to inform you that Mr Otto Katz would like to come to England for about a week or ten days, arriving on Monday next the 23rd instant; He will travel by the train leaving Paris at 12.20 p.m. via Calais Dover, and due to arrive at Dover at 5.0 p.m. and at Victoria at 7.0 p.m.

I should be glad therefore if you will be good enough to give instructions for him to be allowed to land at Dover on the afternoon of the 23rd inst, and to proceed to London by the boat train, with permission to remain in England for fourteen days. I undertake that he will fulfil the guarantee indicated in my letter of the 23rd March with regard to public meetings and the press.

Yours sincerely,

Marley

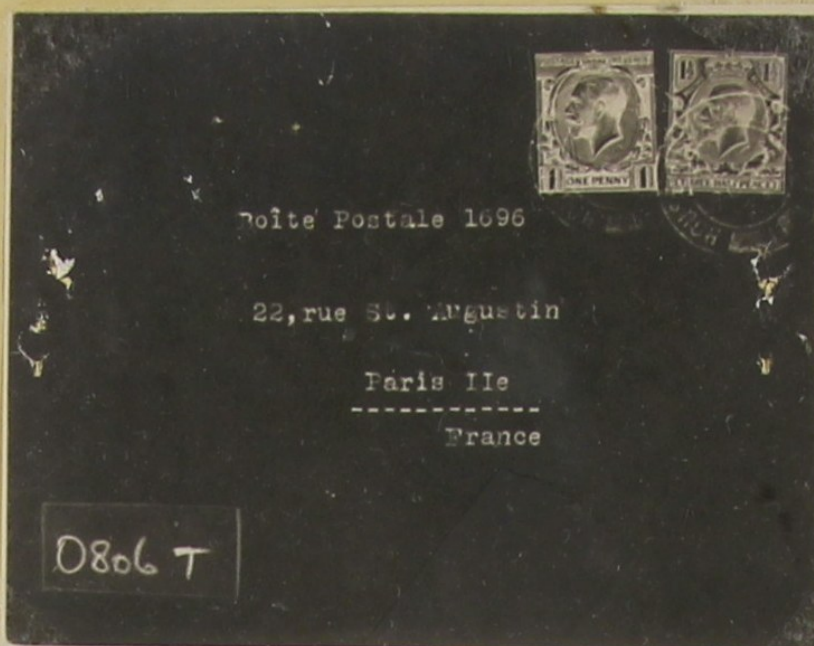
(Lord Marley)

07674

NB.

See 107^B

9714



19th April 1934

Dear Wi....,

With reference to a representative coming to this country you told me in your letter of 16th inst. that Otto will not be able to come over to England. Today I have a letter from Otto in which he says that he wants to come on Friday or Saturday this week, that is the 20th or 21st. This short notice makes it entirely impossible for me to arrange his visit, and I cabled him accordingly. The constant changes in plans do not make more easy the position here. I myself shall be away from London ~~and~~ ^{on the 23rd} next week, ~~and therefore could not see Otto.~~ In my opinion his visit is a waste of time and money unless he arranges his interviews beforehand and gives us a clear idea why he is coming. In any case I consider that an ample notice of such a visit should be given so that the most convenient date for him to be in London can be discussed. In accordance with his letter I was communicating with the Home Secretary to get permission for him to land but the notice is so short that such a permission cannot be arranged for in the time available, ~~and it is~~ ^{and it is} ~~impossible~~ ^{impossible}.

I should also like to make it clear to you that it is a waste of the time of a great many busy people to write to several people in this country about the same subject. In the case of the foreword of the book on disarmament you have now written to Ivor Montagu, to me, to Isabel, to Dorothy Woodman, to Boswell, and to Mrs. Kantorowicz. Furthermore it would appear that both Babette and Otto wanted to come over on the same subject. As far as I am concerned it seems to me to be a waste of valuable time and money both yours and ours. The matter of the foreword is in the hands of Dorothy Woodman. The foreword cannot be written until the book is translated. The book is now being translated. Each translated chapter is being corrected by Dorothy Woodman and will be sent to the person selected to write the foreword. It is not possible to do

D806 T

97

these things in a day or two, and if Otto wants to come over *only*
on this subject he ~~may~~ ^{might as well} stay in Paris!!!

I agree with you that the whole matter has been delayed far too long and as regards some of the books which are being got out in Paris their value is already seriously prejudiced, but this in my opinion is a result of attempting to undertake too much work at the same time. It means that the members of the World Committee are hopelessly overworked and that each separate piece of work which they undertake suffers from delay and hurried preparation.

I think it is most important that the variety of tasks now being undertaken by the World Committee should be cut down and that those tasks which are retained should be carried through with the full determination of the whole organisation. Let me give you three examples in which I am certain that delay and failure to press on are due to the overwork of the World Committee. There is the question of settling up the payment to the Matteotti dependants. This has dragged on for months and in my opinion should be settled without any further delay. I have already told Otto that I do not consider he should leave Paris until the first payments have been made. - The second point is the choice of refugees for Persia. The names have been submitted, I understand, to various organisations in Paris but there should be constant pressure from the World Committee every day to obtain the recommendations of these other organisations. - Thirdly the formation of the section of the World Committee to deal with the transference of Jewish refugees from Paris to the Soviet Union appears still to be in the air or at least I have received no information about its formation.

I hope that these points will now be dealt with and that the members of the World Committee will avoid wasting their time and ours on useless letters or visits but will concentrate on the tasks before us.

Yours sincerely,

Marley
LORD MARLEY

0806 T

95a
P.F. 41664 Katz.

Sep 23/4

COPY.

Original filed in
P.F. 38727 LEIGH-AMAN
Vol. 2, 158a.

17th April, 1934.

Dear V.V.,

Lord MARLEY has been arranging with Otto
KATZ to go to Paris and Brussels for the 9th and 10th
of June.

Yours sincerely,

(sd.) H.M.M.

Major V. Vivian, C.B.E.
S.I.S.

94B.

SZ/ P.F. 41664 KATZ.

CROSS-REFERENCE.

Subject :— Otto KATZ.

Intercept No. O 294 B.

11.4.34. Claud COCKBURN, Foreign Editor of "CLARION,
93 Long Acre, London, W.C.2., wrote to Otto KATZ, 10 rue
Dombasle, Paris XVe., confirming his (KATZ's) appointment
as a Paris correspondent for "CLARION."

Original in SZ/ P.F. 41685 COCKBURN V.1 dated 100b, dated 11.4.34.

J.P.L.

M.P.-31-102614-34.

Covering letter and envelope addressed to KATZ filed at 156b in
PF.38727, MARLEY.

94A

19, GUILFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1.
9.4.1934

Lieber Otto,

Ich höre, daß Du demnächst her-
kommst. Du wirst zwar furchtbar busy
sein, aber ich bitte Dich doch sehr,
Dich bei mir zu melden. Ich möchte
Dich unbedingt sprechen. Meine Tele-
phonnummer: Holborn 6175.

Viele Grüße 42716 PF
[H. J. J. J.]

01634

Für Willi

0163KX

9. April 1934

Lieber Willi,

Ich möchte es vermeiden, das Home Office dauernd
um die Erlaubnis für Einreisende anzugehen. Ich schla-
ge daher vor, daß die Besprechung mit Otto stattfindet,
der, wie ich höre, sowieso demnächst herkommt.

Mit besten Grüßen

PF 38727
Marley

MARLEY

0163KY

SECRET.

S. FORM 18.

PF.41664/DS9

sga

Please suspend the operation of the H. O. W. relating to the
undernamed person. Cancellation has been applied for.

27a w

Name ANY NAMEAddress 306 rue St. Honore. Paris.Date 12.2.34.Signature 872

P.F.41664.

93A

CROSS-REFERENCE.Subject:— KATZ.

On 14.2.34, Ellen WILKINSON wrote to Otto KATZ in Paris, enquiring after the Paris Committee. Ellen WILKINSON mentioned that she was in touch with Dora FABIAN and KANTOROWICZ, and sent greetings to Willi (MUNZENBERG) Ilse (KLAGEMANN) and REGLER.

Final in..... P.F.42716 (FABIAN) 3a..... dated..... 14.2.34.....
J.E.B.
7.2.34.